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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

HARMONY IN THE CABINET OF MADRID.

MADRID, September 3.—Gen. Hidalgo has resigned the Captain Generalship of Madrid, and General Riquelmes has been appointed his successor. By this change harmony has been restored in the Cabinet.

RECKLESSNESS OF CARLISTS—FIELD WASTE OF MONEY.

LONDON, September 4, 6 A. M.—A correspondent of the London *Times* in Spain complains of the recklessness of Carlist troops in the use of the arms sent them from England. They fire at everybody without distinction of party or nationality. A special dispatch to the *Standard* says the Carlists are preparing for an attack on Tolosa. They are in want of money and horses.

Germany.

THE PROGRESS OF GERMANIZATION.

BERLIN, September 3.—By a decree of the Emperor, the names of distinguished Generals of the German army have been bestowed on the forts at Strasburg, Metz and other places in the territories acquired from France.

Austria.

EXTRA EXPOSITION PRIZES—CHOLERA.

VIENNA, September 3.—It is reported that special prizes will be given to several exhibitors who were accidentally overlooked in the recent distribution.

Visitors who came to attend the Exposition have taken their departure from the city.

Vienna is now free from cholera.

England.

MISS FAITHFULL'S PHILANTHROPY.

LONDON, September 3.—Miss Emily Faithfull contemplates establishing an Industrial Bureau in this city, to provide employment for women in connection with institutions of a similar character in New York and Chicago.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, September 3.—A Paris dispatch says: M. Lemoinne concludes an article in to-day's *Journal des Etats* with these words: "We can no longer reckon on the appearement of party spirit, and must decide that the next general election will prove the last struggle of each party for the supremacy of its principles." It is reported that Marshal MacMahon, whilst keeping the greatest reserve in his conversation upon all matters touching the reasonableness of a monarchy, is reported to have said to several Deputies that he had determined never to serve France under the white flag.

Italy.

THE POPE'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, September 3.—A letter from Rome says there is a report in well informed circles to the effect that the Pope is willing to be reconciled with Germany as to the ecclesiastical question, on the understanding that the German government will not interfere in future Italian complications.

Maritime News.

LONDON, September 3.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Plymouth to-day, and reports having encountered severe hurricanes on the 24th and 25th of August. Her cabins were swamped with water, and the passengers for a time compelled to vacate them. Several of her boats were lost. She reports a large quantity of wreck floating about after the storm, which had been carried away from other vessels.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—The steamships Pomeranian, Caledonian, Egypt, Ocean and Hammonia, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 3, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92¾ for money. American Securities—6-20s, 93; 5-20s, 92; 10-40s, 91@91¾; new 5s, 90¾; new 10s, 87½; 15s, 87½. Five-twenties 93@93.

PARIS, September 3.—Rentes 57 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—Cotton firmer at 6¾@6¾; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 8,000 bales. Red winter wheat 10s 10d. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 70s. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 38s 6d. Short rib middles 41s.

ANTWERP, September 3.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Accident to a Policeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 3, 1873.

George W. Thompson, a policeman, met with a serious accident late last night. He had been in the country a few miles, and when returning on the National road, about two miles east of here, his horses became frightened and ran away. The buggy was much shattered and Thompson was thrown out and badly hurt. When the team came to the toll gate, one mile from here, the pole was across the road, and one of the horses was struck by it and instantly killed. The horses and buggy belonged to E. K. Boyd.

Fatal Accident to a Young Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH., September 3, 1873.

A young man named Perkins met a horrible death half a mile south of this place. When cutting down a tree it fell, striking a smaller tree and bounding back, striking him just above the hip, killing him almost instantly. He was an entire stranger, and had no papers or other means of finding friends.

Brakeman Crushed to Death.

LOCKPORT, September 3.—A switchman named Isefer Boetz, while coupling cars at the Nashville Depot this morning, was crushed in a frightful manner, and died in half an hour. Last night a brakeman on the A. T. H. and I. train named D. Ward was run over by the cars at Vienna, thirty miles from this city and crushed to death.

Persons Injured in a Storm.

SALT LAKE, September 3.—The storm yesterday extended generally over the Territory. Several persons were injured. The fall of rain and hail was unparalleled.

The State Fair at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 3, 1873.

The attendance to-day, the third day of the State Fair, was about twenty thousand. The receipts up to this time are fifteen hundred dollars in excess of last year for corresponding days. The show of horses to-day, in particular, was very fine. All departments are now full, and the display of each are far ahead of last year. An immense crowd is expected to-morrow, should the day prove fine. Hon. J. R. Dodge addressed a meeting of wool growers at the Court House this evening, but only to a heavy rain between six and seven o'clock the attendance was not large.

Deputy Coroner Sees and the Murder Case.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—A writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Deputy Coroner Sees, charged with illegally disposing of the body of Thomas Mance, was returned in Court to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined. The Court decided that the evidence did not sustain the charges preferred, and discharged Sees.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Belknap, Attorney General Williams and Commissioner Douglass have returned to Washington.

A Panama dispatch says that General Falacios has been compelled to abandon his proposed attack on Honduras and betake himself with his men on board the steamer General Sherman.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the persons killed on the 23d ult., by the falling of the walls of a house on West Eleventh street, New York, was that the deaths were caused by the gross negligence of the contractors.

Gen. Granados, formerly a priest of Guatemala, is on his way to Washington, charged with an important mission.

The Duke of Manchester and party of English tourists arrived at Salt Lake yesterday.

The new Union Stock Yards in Cincinnati went into operation yesterday. They will accommodate fifty thousand head of live stock of all kinds, and have cost, including real estate, $500,000.

Hon. D. Rings, the first Chief Justice of the State, and for twelve years United States Judge of the Eastern District of Arkansas, died at Little Rock yesterday morning, aged seventy-five years.

A party of two hundred and thirty-five Indians and Illinois farmers arrived at Topeka, Kan., last night on their way to the Arkansas valley, where they propose to locate.

A mass meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last night, at which a resolution was adopted urging the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law. The German element was predominant at the meeting.

The *Democrat's* special from Sedalia says the Lafayette county vigilant committee, who have been in pursuit of the Iowa train robbers, returned there on Friday and disbanded. They traced the robbers to Johnson City, in Clair county, where they were hiding, but the birds had flown. The band consisted of three Youngers and the James brothers, and Hall was not with them. The reported fight between the robbers and vigilants, a day or two since, and the wounding of one of Youngers, is a canard. It is believed the robbers have gone to Texas, but this rumor is doubted, and the confident belief that we'll all go to the devil together, It's hard, but how can I help it."

A Halifax dispatch says that Brown has agreed to Biglin's proposal for a race at that place, and has signed articles. The race will probably take place about the 20th inst.

The steamer Virginius is still at Kingston, Jamaica, but evidently preparing for another trip to Cuba.

POLITICAL.

In a spasm of assumed virtue the Democratic State Convention assembled at Williamsburg last week, gibbeted one of the rising and thrifty members of its party. This unfortunate and impromptu scape goat was the Hon. R. Milton Speer, M. C. from our neighboring county of Huntingdon, and the specific sin of which he was made the bearer and victim was the "salary grab." That the attack of virtue was simulated, is evidenced by the fact that instead of leading forth by the ear the other "back pay grabbers" who were accredited to the Convention, that chaste body, held them in its embrace while the chosen goat was ostentatiously sent forth into the party wilderness, where dwell Boss Tweed and a legion of other thieves, with the vain hope that this vicarious sacrifice would be accepted as a full atonement for all past misdeeds. Assume a virtue if you have it not," was evidently the ruling impulse of the honor, Speer was eminently worthy of the fate, but the dreadful suddenness of his taking off and the utter negation of the old time motto of "honor among thieves," causes a thrill of pity, not unmixed with indignation at the manner of his disgrace.—*Somerset Herald.*

The Berks county Democrats held their convention on Monday and nominated Daniel Ermentrout for Senator, Hon. J. De Puy Davis having sent in a letter withdrawing his name and giving Hiester Clymer a square slap on the jaw, figuratively speaking, for his interference in matters which did not concern him. The balance of the ticket is as follows: Assembly, Michael McCullough, Benjamin E. Dry and Dr. A. Smith; Treasurer, Dr. Hiester M. Nagle; Commissioners, Henry Sieber and William Fry; Poor Directors, Jacob Schrunk; Prison Inspectors, Gen. Tobias Boltz, Amendon Bright, Dr. William Herbst, Jacob Miller, Samuel Schrack and William Stump; Coroner, John Fox; Auditor, Daniel G. Knabb; Jury Commissioner, Israel R. Landes. It is now generally believed that ex-Senator Davis will give a good account of himself in the race.

The Dauphin county Republican Convention met on the 2nd inst., and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, J. E. Allen and A. Fortenbaugh; Prothonotary, Dr. Thomas G. Fox; County Solicitor, John S. Detweiler; Register of Wills, Simon Dorr; Treasurer, Amos Early; Commissioner, Elias Swab; Poor Director, Jacob Umholtz; Coroner, James Porter; Jury Commissioner, W. J. Stinson; Prison Inspectors, Gen. Tobias Boltz, Amendon Bright, Dr. William Herbst, Jacob Miller, Samuel Schrack and William Stump; Corporator, John Fox; Auditor, Daniel G. Knabb; Jury Commissioner, Israel R. Landes. It is now generally believed that ex-Senator Davis will give a good account of himself in the race.

The Republicans of Schuylkill county have nominated the following ticket: Senate, Col. J. R. Sigfried; Assembly, Wm. A. Field, John W. Sands and Benj. Bertolet; Treasurer, Daniel Barlow; Commissioner, Solomon Hoover; Director of the Poor, William McQuade; Jury Commissioner, Peter Heims; Auditor, Thomas Davis.

The Democrats and Liberals, of Crawford county, met in convention at Meadville on Tuesday, and made the following nominations: *For Senate*, J. D. Gill, (Dem.) of Meadville; *Assembly*, M. N. Allen, of Titusville, (Dem.), J. N. Smith, of Meadville, (Lib.); *Treasurer*, Hiram Davis, of Conneautville; *Associate Judges*, Henry B. Beaty, (Dem.), Wm. Putnam, (Lib.); *Auditor*, J. C. Cooper; *Commissioner*, C. Blystone. The name of J. A. Reed, of Titusville, was afterwards substituted for M. N. Allen, who declined the nomination for Assembly.

Ohio.

DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., September 3, 1873.

The Senatorial Convention of the Eighth District, met here to-day and nominated Dr. J. R. Philson, of Meigs county, for State Senator on the first ballot. E. S. Wilson, of the Ironton *Register*, was his opponent. The district was represented last year by Hon. Wm. Nash, of the Gallipolis *Journal*.

Minnesota.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF TICKET.

CHICAGO, September 3.—The Minnesota Farmers' Convention, at Owatonna, yesterday, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Asa Burton, of Rice; Lieutenant Governor, Ebenezer Ayers, of Winona; Secretary of State, E. W. Dicke, of Rice; Secretary of State, Col. J. H. Stevens, of Hennepin; Attorney General, W. P. Clough, of Ramsey. The platform denounces all party political parties as corrupt and subservient to individual interest; favors tariff for revenue only; favors governmental improvement of the Mississippi and other rivers, and the plan which shall most desirably accomplish the object sought, primary. The first of those propositions is, can the cost of the work be obtained from the products and population of the immediate States where the expenditure is demanded, without being burdensome, and within a reasonable period of time? The second is the work sought to be accomplished of such a nature, or such a necessity and of such benefit to the country seeking it, as to render it obligatory upon the government, by its paternal character to make the expenditure from the general revenues of the nation? The third is, are the transportation benefits sought to be attained by individual States and by the commercial centres of the whole country as to render it the interest of all sections that the work should be done? The fourth is, are the benefits to all, compensating for the assessment of all, even to the more direct benefits of a portion.

As preliminary to the facts that may shape the answer to these propositions, I propose to statistically examine some of the more salient facts as to the growth and resources of the seven Ohio States, and incidentally those of the eight Mississippi States.

By the census of 1870 we find that the seven Ohio valley States had in that year 13,496,277 inhabitants, while the eighteen States, having territory bordering on our sea coast, had 15,601,152 of a population. In 1850, when the Ohio began to be urged, the seven Ohio States had 4,186,093 inhabitants, the eighteen sea coast States, 8,288,851. In forty years the statistics of 1870 shows the growth of population in the sea coast States has been but little over ninety per cent., while that of the Ohio States has been over two hundred per cent. In the same ratios, at the end of another forty years the sea coast States will have 30,289,180 inhabitants, and the Ohio States 40,250,131. Should the progress of the nation be as great then in the next forty years as in the past, and the indications are that it may be greater in the future, the seven Ohio States will be the population and by analogy of reasoning in wealth will be as powerful an empire in all respects as the whole United States now is. What then will be the wants of those States for transportation? What that of the other States of the Union? What should the Ohio river be made in view of this?

This great and unavoidable necessity the individual of thirty years of age or less will in all probability live to see. We all feel how rapid is the flight of time, and many who read this, still in the vigor of life, still able to finish the legislation of the nation under the back over forty years of business labors and active participation in the public improvements of the nation. If the direct transportation, wants of full one half of the present population of the nation are, to be met even twenty, or ten years from now, to say nothing of the ensuing millions, it would seem as if too much time had been spent in wise headshakings, over the cost of improving the Ohio, and temporizing expedients for its accomplishment. Be that cost ten millions or twenty, it cannot be all spent in a day, nor all required in a year; and the few figures we have given indicate how disproportionate it is to the productive energies of the population who, before the sum could all be expended, would be increased by their toil and their energies the national wealth and repaying the outlay. But let some further statistics be heard.

There were in the United States eight States interested in the Ohio river in 1860 about 4,846,703 inhabitants; in 1870 there were 6,743,598, or an increase of thirty-three per cent. in the last ten years. At the same ratio of increase there will be in forty years from 1870 a population of 15,734,262 inhabitants—as many as there now are in all the sea coast States. And of as many as there will be in those States forty years from now. It also appears that at the present time there are in the seven Ohio States within ten per cent. of the population of the coast States, and in the seven Ohio and eight Mississippi States interested in the navigation of the Ohio, there is twenty-seven per cent. more population than in the seaboard States, and that in forty years there will be over fifty per cent. more, even of those States, maintain the same ratios of increase as in the past forty years.

The appropriation, then, of any sum of money on the mere basis of experimental expenditures in proportion to population, seems settled in favor of a large appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio. As the incomes of the governments, both State and National, of the people, would naturally, directly or indirectly, be derived from the different sections, in sums according with the bulk of their populations, it is evident that those States most directly interested in the navigation of the Ohio, must contribute to the national revenues the greatest proportion of whatever sum may be taken therefrom to be expended on the improvement of that river; and in like manner to any improvements made on the seacoasts or elsewhere in the national domains. When those, then, who contribute so largely ask, under a growing necessity, for liberal appropriations, out of the whole revenue, it would help to create, the equity of the demand is plain.

Any of the plans proposed for the improvement of the Ohio would most probably consume 5 to 8 years in completion. Assuming them to cost $30,000,000, the outlay would be but a few millions a year. This sum is a fair assignment sum for more than one half of the whole population of the nation to demand for their benefit? And not selfishly, as subsequent statistics will show that the benefits of increased navigation capacity in the Ohio are not alone to the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States. Would $30,000,000 a year be unjustly exorbitant sum for the government to expend for ten years for the transportation wants of the whole country? Is it thought too much to be annually expended on the navigation wants of the sea coast. Yet the population of the Ohio States alone is now within ten per cent. of all the sea coast States, and that of the Ohio and Mississippi States will, in forty years, be within ten per cent. greater. Would three million a year be deemed enormous to expend in railroads for ten years, to provide such transportation as the Ohio will afford to the whole population of the nation. Has not ten times that sum been yearly expended in the past ten years to that end? Do not the census ratios show that a population equal to that of the whole United States in 1870 will within forty years be demanding all the capacity of the Ohio and Mississippi States for internal commerce of the seven Ohio States alone? While under the same ratios, within ten years, or before at least the present census will be fully completed, a population of over one-half the present one of the nation will be living, toiling and accumulating national as well as individual wealth in those States.

It is hardly probable, from the data of any plan yet proposed for the improvement of the Ohio, to render it the better fitted by its condition that less than $30,000,000 will be required. Doubtless many a wail will be raised in Congress and elsewhere over the enormity of the sum which it is proposed to induce the government thus to expend. Is there a doubt that could the control of the navigation of the Ohio be given to a corporation, that a company would soon be formed to make the improvement and find ready sale for their bonds or stock at the rate of twice three millions per year, under the few statistics submitted foreshadows? The geographical position of the Ohio, as before observed, indicates that it will have to be improved under the imperative demands for transportation arising from the enormous population so soon to fill its valley, and the reciprocities of the trade of the whole Union; and their adequate

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1873.

THE Democratic party of Iowa confesses itself in *articulo mortis*. No State Convention will be held this year, and the State Central Committee has just issued an address advising Democratic voters to support the nominees and platform put forth by the Anti-Monopolists. The Republican party will walk over the course.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just rendered an important decision, affirming the constitutionality of the liquor law passed by the last Legislature, but which has heretofore been practically a dead letter throughout the State. The act requires all liquor dealers to give bonds, and makes them peculiarly responsible for injuries done to persons or property by their traffic.

A CABINET session is to be held to-day, for the reputed purpose of considering the subject of the Kentucky Ku-Klux outrages and deciding upon the course of the National government with regard thereto. Nearly all the respectable papers of that State, Democratic as well as Republican, invoke the assistance of the Federal authorities in the matter. Kentucky is one of the United States lately instanced by the *Post* as a model of Democratic tranquility and law-abidingness.

THE career of poor old ISAAC HECKMAN, whose death took place in a Washington hospital a day or two ago, in some of its features startlingly resembles that of the Democratic party. Once the arbiter of fashion and the companion of law-givers, step by step he sank until he reached the humiliation of a common decoy and confidence man—yet nevertheless all the while assuming the airs of a prince. Of course the poor shabby effcontery never imposed on any one, and even the very people on whose chance bounty he lived despised him. But he is gone, and it is unnecessary, for the present, to pursue the parallel further.

IN THE course of an elaborate article devoted to a consideration of the present and future of the Democratic party, the New York *World* says, "Its reputation for honesty is the one thing the party needs to retrieve." This to be sure, is a somewhat euphemistic way of stating an unpalatable truth; but when, in lower-sugary phrase, the leading Democratic journal of the country feels compelled to admit that its party is hypocritical and dishonest, the plain and straightforward masses, who despise chicanery and double dealing, will know in an instant and without any teaching, how to respond to its impudent demands on their confidence and suffrages.

EVERYBODY in Pennsylvania who has a single grain of intelligence in his composition, knows that the trade in iron has greatly increased the number of our iron-workers, and that every additional iron-worker has added one more to the number of those who must be fed by the agriculturist and clothed by the classes engaged in the manufacture of fabrics—to the common benefit and advantage of all. And yet the framers of the Democratic platform in this State are as dumb as oysters concerning this great question of Protection, with which, directly or indirectly, the prosperity of every home within our borders is bound up. Was ever a similar instance of cowardly dereliction of duty known before?

THE biennial examination of pensioners commences to-day, and will continue until all invalid pensioners, whose disabilities are not permanent in their character, have been fully examined. The result will determine the rate of pension to be allowed for the next two years. This examination is a matter of the utmost importance, and it is intended to make it more complete and discriminating than any preceding one. Over sixteen hundred surgeons will be engaged in the work. Invalid pensioners will apply in all cases to the most convenient examining surgeon, which will be the one nearest or most accessible to their homes. Those pensioners who are specially exempted by their certificates are not required to present themselves.

BY SOME significance is attached to the circumstance that the Orleans pretender, Count de Paris, who lately returning from Vienna, stopped at Gunnenden and paid his respects to the ex-King of Hanover. The Count is said to have done this at the special instance of the Count de Chambord, and those who attach importance to the fact regard it as an indication that a restoration of "legitimate monarchs" along the entire line is embraced in the programme of the adherents of Henry the Fifth. Of course those French legitimists who meditate another war with Germany, hope to find German allies among the disaffected subjects of those kings whom Prussian policy has deprived of their thrones.

SINCE 1866, when emigration from Prussia began to be a serious matter, the government has never been indifferent to the subject. It is, however, they say, only within the last ten years that the official statistics of emigration can be regarded as at all accurate. The movement, it seems, began in the western districts of the kingdom and gradually extended to the eastern where it is now most vigorous. From the first nearly three-fourths of the emigrants were adults and of the latter at least two-thirds have been males. Hostile to German authority, founding his conclusions partly on official reports and partly on data otherwise obtained, is of the opinion that in the last twenty-seven years Prussia has lost by emigration somewhere about five hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms.

THE excellent results which have accrued to the country from the exploring expeditions of Professor HAYDEN, in attracting foreign capital and increasing the interest which is felt abroad in our great mineral resources, could, it would seem, be further supplemented by the establishment of a natural geological museum. Almost every country in Europe has one more or less complete, and everything while the United States, which might astonish the world by the exhibition which it could readily afford, has nothing of the sort worthy of the name. The practical advantages and results of such a collection at the national capital are easily to be seen, and it would afford a superior opportunity for study and observation to advanced students and professors from all parts of the country.

THE general manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has issued the following instructions to the employees of that road. If they are faithfully reduced to practice, the line should presently become one of the most popular in the country:

"Treat people as if you appreciated and were willing to acknowledge their customs. Try to accommodate and please. In short, treat any and every person man would toward his consumers. Don't treat people as if you were doing them a favor in letting them ride. Rather seek to make the line popular because its business is dependent on the good will of the people. Let your actions be such as to let people understand that you acknowledge this, and that your business is to please and advise, treat him with courtesy, but firmness."

IT would be a good idea for the chiefs of other lines to issue a similar order for the benefit of the traveling public, and to take measures that its requirements, of which there is almost every where a pressing need, shall be properly observed.

THE Missouri *Republican* understands the case perfectly. That paper, which was the originator of the "possum policy of last fall, sneeringly declares that "Democracy has got to mean different things in different places, preparatory to meaning nothing in all places," and then takes a savage whack at the party in Pennsylvania for not having the courage to adopt the Ohio platform pure and simple, and without emasculating it into impotency. We respectfully submit that, in so far as the Democracy in this State is concerned, the *Republican* is unnecessarily severe. Corrections, of whatever kind, should be gauged as much by the condition as by the demerits of the offender. "Who breaks a butter-plate has to pay for a bowl," for instance? Strong-emitten blows for the lusty and virile, if you will: but where all the manly marrow has gone from the bones, in the name of our common humanity, lay on but lightly.

IT STRIKES us that altogether too much attention is being paid to the case of MOSBY, the Virginia guerrilla, who, after falsely representing himself as in full sympathy with the Republican party, and securing thereby a few Federal favors for some friends of his, has since gone back to the ranks of the rebel Democracy. The book is not worth the candle. Whether robbing hen-roosts and corncribs during the war, or practicing political perfidy since, Mosby is the object—like that of a certain distinguished ex-leader of the defunct "Liberal" raging and bobtail in our own State—has always been the accusation of lord. He is exactly what was to have been expected. The dear will return to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire. Even the *Post* now infers that there will be no more coalitions." How, then, could we permanent reformation be looked for in the case of the Virginia bush-whacker?

IT IS interesting to learn that, of the German troops withdrawing from France both officers and men generally express the opinion that they have been treated not only decently but courteously by the people of the French departments in which they have been garrisoned. Though never received joyfully in the different classes of French society, they say that, except a few low-sters and the rudest of the streets, French people have displayed neither hostility nor dislike for their uninvited guests. On the contrary, many French officers' families have received so favorable impressions of the German men of science that, whenever opportunity offers, they will return to Germany in favor of the hospitality they have experienced. In short, the Germans have left behind them a very good impression of the French people, and will carry away with them very friendly memories of their sojourn in the country.

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THE career of poor old ISAAC HECKMAN, whose death took place in a Washington hospital a day or two ago, in some of its features startlingly resembles that of the Democratic party. Once the arbiter of fashion and the companion of law-givers, step by step he sank until he reached the humiliation of a common decoy and confidence man—yet nevertheless all the while assuming the airs of a prince. Of course the poor shabby effcontery never imposed on any one, and even the very people on whose chance bounty he lived despised him. But he is gone, and it is unnecessary, for the present, to pursue the parallel further.

IN THE course of an elaborate article devoted to a consideration of the present and future of the Democratic party, the New York *World* says, "Its reputation for honesty is the one thing the party needs to retrieve." This to be sure, is a somewhat euphemistic way of stating an unpalatable truth; but when, in lower-sugary phrase, the leading Democratic journal of the country feels compelled to admit that its party is hypocritical and dishonest, the plain and straightforward masses, who despise chicanery and double dealing, will know in an instant and without any teaching, how to respond to its impudent demands on their confidence and suffrages.

EVERYBODY in Pennsylvania who has a single grain of intelligence in his composition, knows that the trade in iron has greatly increased the number of our iron-workers, and that every additional iron-worker has added one more to the number of those who must be fed by the agriculturist and clothed by the classes engaged in the manufacture of fabrics—to the common benefit and advantage of all. And yet the framers of the Democratic platform in this State are as dumb as oysters concerning this great question of Protection, with which, directly or indirectly, the prosperity of every home within our borders is bound up. Was ever a similar instance of cowardly dereliction of duty known before?

THE biennial examination of pensioners commences to-day, and will continue until all invalid pensioners, whose disabilities are not permanent in their character, have been fully examined. The result will determine the rate of pension to be allowed for the next two years. This examination is a matter of the utmost importance, and it is intended to make it more complete and discriminating than any preceding one. Over sixteen hundred surgeons will be engaged in the work. Invalid pensioners will apply in all cases to the most convenient examining surgeon, which will be the one nearest or most accessible to their homes. Those pensioners who are specially exempted by their certificates are not required to present themselves.

BY SOME significance is attached to the circumstance that the Orleans pretender, Count de Paris, who lately returning from Vienna, stopped at Gunnenden and paid his respects to the ex-King of Hanover. The Count is said to have done this at the special instance of the Count de Chambord, and those who attach importance to the fact regard it as an indication that a restoration of "legitimate monarchs" along the entire line is embraced in the programme of the adherents of Henry the Fifth. Of course those French legitimists who meditate another war with Germany, hope to find German allies among the disaffected subjects of those kings whom Prussian policy has deprived of their thrones.

SINCE 1866, when emigration from Prussia began to be a serious matter, the government has never been indifferent to the subject. It is, however, they say, only within the last ten years that the official statistics of emigration can be regarded as at all accurate. The movement, it seems, began in the western districts of the kingdom and gradually extended to the eastern where it is now most vigorous. From the first nearly three-fourths of the emigrants were adults and of the latter at least two-thirds have been males. Hostile to German authority, founding his conclusions partly on official reports and partly on data otherwise obtained, is of the opinion that in the last twenty-seven years Prussia has lost by emigration somewhere about five hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms.

THE excellent results which have accrued to the country from the exploring expeditions of Professor HAYDEN, in attracting foreign capital and increasing the interest which is felt abroad in our great mineral resources, could, it would seem, be further supplemented by the establishment of a natural geological museum. Almost every country in Europe has one more or less complete, and everything while the United States, which might astonish the world by the exhibition which it could readily afford, has nothing of the sort worthy of the name. The practical advantages and results of such a collection at the national capital are easily to be seen, and it would afford a superior opportunity for study and observation to advanced students and professors from all parts of the country.

THE general manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has issued the following instructions to the employees of that road. If they are faithfully reduced to practice, the line should presently become one of the most popular in the country:

"Treat people as if you appreciated and were willing to acknowledge their customs. Try to accommodate and please. In short, treat any and every person man would toward his consumers. Don't treat people as if you were doing them a favor in letting them ride. Rather seek to make the line popular because its business is dependent on the good will of the people. Let your actions be such as to let people understand that you acknowledge this, and that your business is to please and advise, treat him with courtesy, but firmness."

IT would be a good idea for the chiefs of other lines to issue a similar order for the benefit of the traveling public, and to take measures that its requirements, of which there is almost every where a pressing need, shall be properly observed.

THE Missouri *Republican* understands the case perfectly. That paper, which was the originator of the "possum policy of last fall, sneeringly declares that "Democracy has got to mean different things in different places, preparatory to meaning nothing in all places," and then takes a savage whack at the party in Pennsylvania for not having the courage to adopt the Ohio platform pure and simple, and without emasculating it into impotency. We respectfully submit that, in so far as the Democracy in this State is concerned, the *Republican* is unnecessarily severe. Corrections, of whatever kind, should be gauged as much by the condition as by the demerits of the offender. "Who breaks a butter-plate has to pay for a bowl," for instance? Strong-emitten blows for the lusty and virile, if you will: but where all the manly marrow has gone from the bones, in the name of our common humanity, lay on but lightly.

IT STRIKES us that altogether too much attention is being paid to the case of MOSBY, the Virginia guerrilla, who, after falsely representing himself as in full sympathy with the Republican party, and securing thereby a few Federal favors for some friends of his, has since gone back to the ranks of the rebel Democracy. The book is not worth the candle. Whether robbing hen-roosts and corncribs during the war, or practicing political perfidy since, Mosby is the object—like that of a certain distinguished ex-leader of the defunct "Liberal" raging and bobtail in our own State—has always been the accusation of lord. He is exactly what was to have been expected. The dear will return to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire. Even the *Post* now infers that there will be no more coalitions." How, then, could we permanent reformation be looked for in the case of the Virginia bush-whacker?

IT IS interesting to learn that, of the German troops withdrawing from France both officers and men generally express the opinion that they have been treated not only decently but courteously by the people of the French departments in which they have been garrisoned. Though never received joyfully in the

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RELEASED CONVICTS.

IN DR. JOHANNES F. X. GOEBEL'S lately published memoir of LENNARDS, the details are given of an incident in the life of the immortal naturalist, which has been either wholly omitted or merely alluded to by former biographers. In 1733 LENNARDS, then in his twenty-sixth year, full of enthusiasm for his favorite sciences, but so poor as sometimes to be in peril of starvation, began in the University of Upsala to deliver lectures on botany, mineralogy and metallurgy. Only a few lectures had been given when his lecture room began to be thronged with students, who neglected the instructions of the other professors to listen to a man who was not only a master of his subjects, but really interested in their illustration. Such distinction, says the biographer, was his misfortune, as there was one professor whom envy, jealousy and empty benches did not permit to witness with indifference the brilliant success of the young teacher. LENNARDS had not taken a degree in the University, and consequently had no legal right to deliver public lectures. If his attempt had proved a failure, or only moderately successful, probably no objection would have been made, but as it was, Dr. NILS ROSEN, Professor of Anatomy, laid a formal complaint against LENNARDS before the Academic Senate for violation of the statute which prohibited an undergraduate from public teaching, and the Senate was reluctantly compelled to forbid the lectures. The situation of the young botanist appears to have been rendered quite desperate by the inhibition, as his lectures formed his only hope of subsistence at the University and of being able to prosecute those studies to which he was entirely devoted. And his indignation at the conduct of his enemy was the more violent because Dr. ROSEN was also a young man ambitious of scientific distinction. LENNARDS's wrath therefore rose into rage; forgetting himself and all restraining motives, he rushed with drawn sword upon ROSEN as he came out of the consistory where the affair had been settled, and was prevented from killing him only by the interposition of bystanders. Through the intercessions of an eminent man of science LINNÆUS was saved from the consequences of his offense, but for some time he still cherished the purpose of repeating the attempt in which he had failed, a purpose which he was finally led to abandon by a terrible dream.

Such an incident in the career of such a man is well adapted to mitigate the sentiment with which people of a certain character are wont to regard the criminal classes in the aggregate. The son of a Lutheran pastor, most religiously brought up, and almost from childhood deeply interested in the pursuits which finally enabled him to revolutionize, or one may say, to found the sciences forever associated with his name, LINNÆUS had never escaped a place among the greatest criminals of his time. As a fact duly pondered has no tendency either to encourage crime or to inspire a morbid charity for its perpetrators. But it does serve to suggest those circumstantial relations of crime and criminals which are so often lost sight of or disregarded, and which are yet so essential to a just apprehension of the subject. The celebrated clergyman, JOHN NEWTON, when he saw a murderer conducted to punishment, was heard to exclaim, "There goes JOHN NEWTON, but for the grace of GOD." Much humility was displayed in the confession, which may have been theologically sound. Though every correct member of society may not be able so clearly to discern, or so frankly to confess, the possibilities of sin within his own nature, attentive observation will be found sufficient in general to convince him that a large proportion of those who grossly violate the laws have fallen victims to the circumstantial disadvantages of their position. Trite and familiar as the statement may be, it can not be repeated too often until its practical lesson shall be duly heeded. Born to a heritage of poverty and ignorance, they receive by parental tradition none of those moral impressions without which the laws of society are of no binding force, and their violation almost inevitably follows the temptation. In other cases in which both the moral and mental education may have been careful and sound, momentary temptation re-enforced by circumstances peculiar to the individual, proves too powerful for resistance, and the social consequences of the crime step by step make the downward career as certain as gravitation. It may be that a necessity equally strong and relentless rests upon society in the punishment of those who thus violate its laws. Society may be simply unable to discriminate strictly, as rigorous justice might require, between transgressors according to the grade of their offenses as measured by temptation and conditions. But when penalties have been inflicted and the full penalty assigned has been exacted, society can extend a helping hand to the released convict.

Happily in all our most important penitentiaries some regard is now paid to the amendment of the inmates. All respectable penologists at present admit that the object of confinement is not merely penal, but reformatory as well, and the principle is, to a considerable extent, heeding and rationally carried out. But the beneficial results are for the most part completely neutralized by the indifference or the prejudices of the people. Some, indeed a large proportion of them, seem not to believe in the sincerity of professed repentence or in the reality of declared reformation in any case. Others of these, willing enough to concede the sincerity of the convict, yet so weak in the faith as to be indisposed to incur any, even the slightest risk, for its sake. Others of them seem animated by the spirit which prompts gregarious animals to gore or trample to death a disabled member of their herd, and seem to derive a positive satisfaction from an opportunity to prolong or renew the penalty which has been justly forfeited. Perhaps they secretly believe that a convict has forever forfeited the right to live in society. At any rate, it is an indisputable fact that men who have served their terms in the penitentiaries are often forced again into crime by the mere impossibility of procuring bread in any honest way.

And yet it is the confident testimony of persons familiar by experience with the subject that, a large proportion of young convicts who in confinement have enjoyed the advantage of sound instruction and judicious treatment, long for nothing so much on their release as an opportunity to evince by their conduct the sincerity and depth of their repentance. It would surely seem easy to sympathize with one of this class who, placed in a strait between crime and starvation, makes a manful struggle before giving way. According to a late report, three fourths of the criminal prisoners in the State of New York are under twenty-one years of age, and probably in our own state the fact is not very different. And of these young men it is safe to affirm that a large majority fell into evil ways through mere want of needful moral training in early youth. Of the remainder who can say how many were the victims of circumstances, betrayed into the commission of acts of which a moment before they thought themselves incapable. We neither apologize nor ask pardon for either class. Let them suffer the legal consequences of their crimes. But having not only paid the penalty assigned for their offenses but having undergone a moral discipline which warrants the anticipation of good results, they are fairly entitled at the hands of society to a new term of probation. In demanding so much, justice and mercy are at one, the interests of society and common humanity concur. In fact, the recognition of this view lies at the foundation of those prison reforms which at present command the attention and efforts of the best minds and hearts in all civilized nations. Such efforts, however, must necessarily prove to a great extent abortive, until the people shall become willing to co-operate in carrying them out, by making adequate provision for the employment of released convicts and their substantial deliverance from their stigma.

HERE is an instructive little lesson from the antipodes, which the frank-voiced free traders of this country, and their muffle-tongued Democratic allies in Pennsylvania, are respectfully advised to study at their leisure. Not long ago the colony of Victoria, in Australia, discarded free trade and adopted the experiment of Protection. A late Melbourne paper gives the following statement of its results:

"The introduction of protection has induced new productions, which, instead of neutralizing that effect, as the opponents averred—of course without reason—have enhanced them in relative proportion to the returns of labor. On the other hand, wages, which has not been arrested as in England, but, if we may base conclusions upon the returns given with our census, we find that the price of machine has averaged 10 per cent. head for per cent. higher, and the price of labor 15 per cent. in fact with the sole exception of flour, almost every necessary of life shows a like increased cost under even the full principles of free trade existing in the mother country. Even in the face, therefore, of another falling off in our gold returns, and with a decrease of a third in our imports, we actually find the permanent prosperity of Victoria established on a firmer and more reliable basis for the year. Not only has our Victorian farmer overcome the difficulty of high wages, and fully supplied all our requirements, but, instead of now being importers of breadstuffs, butter, provisions, boots, cloth, and a hundred other things, we can supply out of our surplus our neighbors; and, with regard to the three first, compete in the very markets upon which we depended for supplies. Theory is one thing and practice is another. As our prosperity has increased we have yearly contracted our import trade, and we are able to show an industrial progress and growth in real wealth as will not be found elsewhere in the whole world."

Those energetic iconoclasts among us who are striving with might and main to tear down our own beneficent protective policy with the poor timid creatures who are afraid even to whisper a protest against the attempt to destroy the very system which benefits them—will do well to ponder thoughtfully the teachings which inhere in the experience of this young and comparatively insignificant colony. So, also, will the people of Pennsylvania generally, before they are presently called upon to vote at the polls.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Oysters are in again. During the past few months the lover of the succulent bivalve has refrained from his dainty luxury, or lapped the same furtively, and in fear and trembling; now he can impale the viscid morsel in comfort, for oysters are in.

Somebody has furnished the *Graphic*'s balloon with a breech-loading rifle, probably to assist the balloonist in shooting stars.

The Louisville exposition opens to-day. The display will be larger and more attractive than last year, and from letters received both by the directors and private parties, the attendance of persons from a distance will show a large increase over last year.

On the 14th of October, all competitors for the $100,000 prize offered by the State of New York for the best steam power for canal navigation, are requested to meet at Syracuse for a final trial. It is not yet quite certain that any improvement worth the $100,000 has been discovered.

The small-pox has appeared in an epidemic form in Oregon, and the people are in a high state of excitement over it. As usual, it has attacked the larger towns most severely, and Portland has suffered most.

The statistics of the foreign and domestic trade of Baltimore for the month of August last, indicate that the commerce of that port is steadily increasing. They show an increase in almost every total as compared with the month of August last year, and a large excess of foreign arrivals and clearances during the month.

One of the recent inquiries of interest is how long will an iron rail live to be useful. In regard to this matter the information is unsatisfactory. The life of the rail is diminishing, and that no life insurance will add to the duration of its existence.

The damage to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal is not so serious as was feared. Navigation of the canal, it is expected, will be resumed by the 20th or 21st of the present month, a very large force being at work to accomplish this purpose.

The island of Campobello, the "scene" of one of the Fenian wars, has been bought by a Boston firm, and will be converted into a summer resort.

Boston fires are held to be again appearing on some rivers in Canada, where they had been extinct for over half a century.

The large supplies of tin now coming into the markets of Europe from Australia are affecting the shares in the mines of Cornwall.

The Iowa State auditor's report shows that last year Iowa paid $900,000 in premiums to foreign insurance companies, while only little over $300,000 was returned for losses. This would show either that Iowa is lately becoming heavy to pay the losses of other people, or that the rates of insurance are just about three times too high.

A new steamship line has just been established to run between the ports of New Orleans and Rio de Janeiro touching at Jamaica, Port Spain, Trinidad, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco and Bahia, making the outward trip in twenty-five days and the home passage in twenty-three days, thus opening a vast commercial trade between those ports and the great States of the Mississippi valley.

The great equatorial telescope now being constructed at Cambridge, Mass., for the Naval Observatory, will be finished by the first of January or the month or early next month. The new building in which it is to be mounted is nearly completed, and the new instrument will be ready for work about the middle of November.

The United States steamer Portsmouth has returned from a two months' cruise in search of reported dangers in the North Pacific. The vicinity of the reported position of Douglas, Taxarus Island, and Philadelphia Island were carefully examined and fully searched, but no indication was discovered of land, reef or shoal water.

Information gained from five of the leading dry goods houses of St. Louis makes the Denver so say that the position and prospect of the trade are very flattering.

Louisville speculators have made large purchases of land contiguous to the new Mennonite settlement in Harvey county, Kansas.

There have been eight persons drowned at Atlantic City, two at Coney Island and three at Cape May this season, while at Long Branch, where the bathing is reputed to be so much more dangerous, there has not been a single case of drowning reported so far.

Chicago papers complain that none of the corporations in that (Cook) county are assessed for taxes in capital stock, and that more than one-fourth of the counties of the State have made any assessment of such property.

Minnesota has more miles of railroad than Massachusetts, the former having 1,964, and the latter only 1,820. Massachusetts has 1,930, and Minnesota only 31 miles.

Recent geological surveys of the new Territories of the Far West have revealed the very important fact that the known coal deposits of the Rocky Mountain region cover an area of not less than forty two hundred and fifty thousand square miles, in strata varying from five to thirty-five feet in thickness.

The anchorage and unexposed parts of the great suspension bridge at Niagara have just undergone a close inspection. Everything was found to be as perfect as when laid, twenty years ago.

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PERSONAL.

General Grant is very much encouraged in his hopes for Cæsarism since the clambake of New England fat men. He thinks it will be difficult to find hungry, lean-faced men enough to get up a conspiracy.

It is expected that Jos. Arch's arrival here will be delayed by his visit to Ireland for the purpose of acquainting himself with the actual condition of the peasantry. He will probably land in Canada, and cross the border at Detroit, thus avoiding the no sy demonstrations laid out for him in New York. This course is suggested as probable, in a letter from England. Mr. Arch comes on business, and wishes to avoid all public display, except as it may facilitate his object.

George W. Smalley, who has been in charge of the New York *Tribune*'s European correspondence for several years, is about being superceded in that department. It is said that the feeling between Mr. Smalley and Whitelaw Reid has not been of mutual admiration, and has contemplated divorce. The rumor is that Mr. Smalley will go on the *Herald*, taking charge of that journal's European correspondence, upon the return of John Russell Young, which will be some time during the fall.

The attempt made by Irving to get a free ride from San Francisco to New York, reminds one of the story told of Rabelais, who played a similar trick and succeeded. The famous humorist was in a provincial town and desired to leave Paris, but was packed for the journey, he put up some wood ashes in paper packets, labeled as poison, for the members of the royal family, and then arranged for his arrest. He was conveyed to Paris, where he made himself known, and, being the man he was, obtained a pardon on the terms of taking the ashes.

A grand reception is to be given to Mlle. Christine Nilsson, at the Arcadian Club, on the evening of the 18th inst. Downing's Ninth Regiment band of a hundred pieces, will render the club and its guest a serenade, the Swedish societies will tender their fair countrywoman a vocal serenade, and there will be a rare entertainment in the Club House of a musical and literary character. The Club tender the same compliment to Nilsson on the 11th inst., and to Tadolini the latter in the season.

You can buy the house occupied by Napoleon I., on the Isle of Elba, in 1814, for four hundred thousand francs. It is for sale. None of the modern improvements.

Maurice H. Richardson, of Pittsburg, a Harvard graduate of the present year, has just performed the extraordinary feat of swimming all the way from the stone dock at Hoboken across to Martha's Vineyard, a distance of seven miles and a half, in two hours and fifty-five minutes. A friend escorted him with a boat but did him no assistance.

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The late Edward A. Pollard left a number of MSS. bearing on the conditions of the South before and during the war, which will probably be published in the magazines.

Minnie Myrtle Miller has emerged from obscurity again, coming to the surface at the old mining town of Prescotte, California, where she discovered last week an "Ocean of Women."

NIAGARA FALLS.

The *Greed of Gain*—The Greatest of Nature's Works Degraded to the Level of a Peep Show—A National Disgrace—A Correspondent's Protests and Suggestions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA, August 23, 1873.

Is the American nation aware that its honor is absolutely made to bite the dust of the earth, by the actions of a set of mercenary, unprincipled men, who have dared to barter that honor for money? Or have we so lost sight of our integrity—are we so given to gain—that we can tolerate such humiliation, and by silence, consent to if not commend it? I trust not, I have enough faith in our manhood, and the nobility of the American people, to believe that if the abuse I refer to is generally known, it will be instantly condemned as an insult to our freedom, and a shame to our name.

The subject I refer to has been written upon by members of the Eastern press, and others, and yet I fear, indeed I am sure, that but a small fraction of the people are aware that the great American cataract at Niagara is so surrounded on our own soil, by a high board fence, as to be unapproachable, except through a gateway in said fence, while an admission fee of fifty cents is charged to enter. Allow me to give you a recent experience, as I think must be the experience of every man, to the manner born, who loves his country. From my childhood, I have heard of Niagara, have read of it, dreamed of it, longed to contemplate its grandeur, listen to its thunder, and, as an American, felt a proper pride in its sublimity as one of the chief glories of my noble land.

Nothing but an actual experience, then, can realize the pleasure with which, a short time since, I found myself approaching, at railroad speed, this dream of my lifetime, scarce could I linger from the last dust of the journey before feasting my eyes upon its magnificence, and therefore it was not long before, with rapid strides, I approached the American Falls. The sound of the falling waters guided me, but it was not long ere I found my way obstructed by a plank fence too high even to look over. Little dreaming the design of this, I followed the fence in the similitude of an office, where I was told by a business-like official, in a business-like tone, I must pay fifteen cents, or not pass within. "O, what a fall was here, my countrymen!" How I felt my indignation rise, how my blood boiled. What, pay fifteen cents to be allowed to look at Niagara—my Niagara—the Niagara of every American citizen! Was it not an insult to me, or still more was it not degrading this glorious work of the Creator, to charge this paltry sum to be permitted to look upon it? O, shame! Why, I have paid five dollars often to hear a foreign artiste sing; I have squandered hundreds of them much oftener for more untrue purposes, and now, when all the noblest impulses of my nature are wrought up, and a desire of a lifetime is about to be gratified, then, these, and the great work of nature which prompts them, are brought down to a level with the contemptible money grasping which instigates the insult, and which, unless corrected, must forever intimidate us in the eyes of the civilized world. Of course, I paid the fifteen cents, and pass within, angry, mortified, humiliated. No one could or would give me any information on the subject—I, a free born citizen, was done—who possessed that right, or in fact any right, but the intelligence. The question stands, however, to be answered by the people. If it is proper so to hedged in belongs to private parties who have it all their own way to make the most of it, to a level with a common "peep show," why was it not done long ago, for this outrage is of recent invention. And again, if it does not belong to such parties, then let the government purchase the property and preserve it as it is, as near as may be, and let the waters it surrounds, and the people who claim and glory in it, it seems to me in such case the "back fence" would be removed, and the "peep show" with it.

Never in the history of the Republican party of Pennsylvania did the campaign open more auspiciously for the success of the Republican State ticket than does the one of the present year. Hon. J. G. Gordon, the nominee, needs no introduction to the voters of the State, he has been long held the position of the leader of the legal profession. When this county was a part of the Legislative district which also embraced Jefferson, Judge Gordon was the leading lawyer of this district in the Legislature, where he was recognized as one of the ablest and purest men in that body. Hon. R. W. Mackey, Judge of Supreme State of the Treasurer, was nominated for that office. A more accomplished and obliging gentleman and a more successful financier never filled the office of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of everything, are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, despending victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative they possess a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might aptly be inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a plurality of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1873.

As we pointed out in our review of the reports of the national banks the maximum amount allowed by law is now nearly reached and the surplus not loaned out has been promised to banks now organizing.

The West is calling for the inforcement of the law withdrawing $25,000,000 of circulation from the eastern banks that have a surplus for redistribution throughout the West, or an increase of the national currency by a new issue of $25,000,000.

The notion that the currency should be issued territorially according to population is one of the "thinnest" of theories, as the currency will flow where it is most wanted no matter where the locality of its issuing banks.

The argument is doubtless but a cover to the demand for an increase of the circulating medium, as is advanced by the Chicago *Tribune*, and in speaking of the so called national bank "monopoly," says:

"The fact, however, that it is a monopoly is sufficient reason that it should be abolished, and immediate measures taken to that end. The restrictions on the aggregate amount of National bank circulation should be removed. The fear of inflation of the currency from the removal of these restrictions are groundless. The more National bank notes there are issued the more will they tend to the volume of legal tenders which are to make bonded redemption, and the more bankers would be obliged to prepare for such redemption. Although even than greenbacks. The National banks in their capacity of money will be a most important agency in the return to specie payments, if never accomplish this reform. The Secretary of the Treasury would be obliged to the restraining of the currency at par with gold, and the nearly 3,000 National banks of the United States could contribute that many agencies for the accumulation of specie to hold as reserves.

To which we fully agree, with the one provision added which we have urged as the surest means of returning to specie payments: Compel the banks to hold in their vaults in coin the interest received from the government on their bonds until they have twenty-five per cent. of their circulation, when they would be prepared to resume without a struggle and without changing business.

In this connection a Washington dispatch says:

"The Comptroller of the Currency, referring to his recent circular to National banks, to the effect that the certificates of deposit for National banks which have made application therefor longer than thirty days are liable to redemption in currency if required, says that there is now $7,000,000 of currency on hand which has not been taken up. Of this amount $3,000,000 is assigned to banks that are not yet organized, but which, for various reasons, have not chosen to deposit their bonds and receive their circulation. The high premium on the bonds is considered to have had the effect to deter those banks from depositing their bonds and securing their circulation. There is no provision in the law of July 12, 1870, which specifies any period during which the Comptroller shall reserve the circulation for any bank after it has once been assigned. This is left entirely discretionary with that officer. The failure of these banks, which are located in the South and West, to deposit their bonds has kept seven millions of National bank notes from circulation. This notice will compel this amount to be used by the present applicants within thirty days. After that period, in the event of failure to deposit bonds, the $7,000,000, or any portion of it, can be given to other applicants, of whom there are many. This issue of $7,000,000 will make the issue of the $54,000,000 complete, after which, by the terms of the law, the Comptroller is directed to withdraw $25,000,000 from the Eastern States, to be distributed in the West and South.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	119½
1865	116¾
1864	117
1865, new	118¾
1866	118½
1867	117¾
10-40s	113¾
New 5s	114¾
Currency 6s	119½
Tennessees, old	91
Tennessees, new	81¾
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, new	35
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouri 6s	91

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115⅞
United States 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Pacifics	119½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 3, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	115	115⅛	115⅛
Western Union Tele'ph	92½	92	92
Pacific Mail	37	37	37
Adams Express	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo & Co	25	25	25
American Express	48	48	48
United States Express	68	68	68
New York Central	104½	104¾	104¾
Erie	30	30	30
Michigan Central	94	94	94
Illinois Central	124	124	124
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96	96	96
Chicago & N. W.	30	30	30
Chicago & N. W. preferred	64	64	64
Rock Island	108	108	108
St. Paul	30	30	30
St. Paul, preferred	65	65	65
Fort Wayne	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30
Union Pacific	95	95	95
Chicago & Alton	124	124	124
Harlem	125	125	125
C. C. & I. C.	95	95	95

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna, Central	93¾	Phila. and Erie	24
Reading	95½	Northern Central	51¾
United Cos	122	A. V. R. R. 7 3-10s	93¾
Oil Creek	23	Central Trans	56
Lehigh Valley	60¾	Empire Trans	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—Trade is decidedly dull and unanimated and we think that we run no risk in prognosticating that the fall trade is about setting in, and we predict that it will be heavy and remunerative.

We have few changes to note in the market and these changes will be found under their appropriate headings. The fruit and vegetable market, as usual at this season of the year is unstable and changable in prices, and we would caution our country readers from "speculating" on the prices at which they may see in the papers, as the price is governed entirely by the supply and condition of the articles offered for sale.

The grain market presents no new features worthy of note. The stock of wheat on hand and arriving is not up to the demand from city and country mills. Prices, however are unchanged. There is a fair inquiry for corn and oats.

The flour trade is fairly active for choice western and home brands, at unchanged prices, but there seems to be a growing opinion that a wheat with a new wheat—which has been found to be of superior quality—is old enough for milling purposes, then there will be a tumble in prices. So mote it be.

Groceries are reported moderately active by leading dealers, though we should prefer to see a little more life in the trade. But it will come in good time.

In the line of bacon and provisions there is a continued active city and country demand. And it may not be amiss to remark that all leading houses are amply stocked with a superior stock of meat, &c., which they will sell at the smallest margin of profit.

The potato market is dull and prices drooping, the receipts being in excess of the demand. Sweets are also in excess of the demand.

There is an active country demand for timothy seed, as this is the season for the "fall seeding." There is no call for clover or flax seeds.

We are informed by a prominent hop dealer who has just returned from an extended tour through the hop growing region of New York State, that, owing to the weather, lice, &c., there will scarcely be an average crop, unless the increased acreage should be lifted up. He says the new crop will have to be classed in three grades. There is no new crop in the market as yet.

There is a lull in the apple trade, caused by the heavy arrivals, and a decreased demand for anything but a strictly choice article.

The fruit and vegetable market continues to be stendantly supplied with all seasonable articles. But as prices are mostly governed by supply, quality and demand, prices are extremely difficult to quote.

PRODUCE REPORTS.

For the information of our readers we give the following receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,500	9,816	17,396
Apples, bbls	2,979	2,121	4,940
Cheese, bxs	1,675	1,219	2,894
Corn, sks	1,317	4,357	5,674
Wheat, sks	3,265	3,444	7,709
Barley, sks	2,437	2,437	2,437
Rye, sks	2,325	2,565	4,890
Oats, sks	14,672	14,845	29,477
Butter, pkgs	142	129	271
Bacon, lbs	602	395	997
Potatoes, bush	6,067	6,249	12,316

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for August for the past four years:

	Aug. 1873.	Aug. 1872.	Aug. 1871.	Aug. 1870.
Flour, bbls	16,242	19,703	25,355	30,727
Apples	1,263	2,967	2,867	4,519
Corn	12,961	23,907	16,667	7,960
Oats	31,091	49,407	30,009	36,005
Barley	2,004	3,200	3,809	6,097
Rye	2,004	3,200	3,809	6,097
Oats	31,091	49,407	30,009	36,005
Potatoes	581	822	1,107	970
Bacon, pcs	1,681	1,860	2,316	2,504
Bacon, lbs	1,681	1,860	2,316	2,504

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—The recent advance in arsenic is maintained. We quote as follows: Arsenic 6@6½c; pearl ash 5½@6c; common do 4c; pots 5½@5¾c; pearls 11c; black lead 14@c. nitrate soda 4¾@4⅝c.

ALES.—Manufacturers report a very active city and country demand, with sales at the following figures: X $9; XX $10; porter $12; India pale $17 bbl; Dana Enniss ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; bbls, 60 gals, $65.

APPLES.—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 722 bbls. The market, on account of a heavy stock, is quiet and weak, with sales at the way up from the to $2 to $3 bbl.

BEANS.—There is a fair inquiry for prime white and we quote at $1 75@3 00 ₿ bushel.

BUTTER.—Receipts 22 packages. Every one wants prime butter, and few get it. The market is absolutely supplied with miserable trash, fit for nothing under the sun, and if purchasers would accept a reasonable rate to take stock in this class of goods there would soon disappear from the market, and a genuine article take its place. We quote strictly choice at 32@33c ₿ lb; low grades nominal.

BAGGING.—Jobbing business—D. S. rags, ₿ 60 ₿ doz; ₿ S rags $2 | 2 cuts $2 50; S S cuts $2 | 10 in woolen bags, 40c.

BROOM CORN.—Is a small way at $3@3 50 ₿ doz.

BROOM CORN.—We quote hurl, 9@9½c; red top, 7@7½c; inferior, 5@6c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts bacon, tierces, 1,681 lbs. The hilarity over provisions is in the following figures, by leading houses: Hams, 16c; sugar cured shoulders, 13½c; plain shoulders, 10c; rib bellies, 13½c; clear bellies, 11½c; plain, 10½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; mess pork, $18 00; dried beef, 13½c; lard, in tierces, 9½c; in half barrels, 10c; in kegs and buckets, 11c.

BRAN.—Receipts 50 bbls. Prices unchanged, with a fair inquiry. We are in receipt of the following quotations: Glen factory 1½@1¾c in round lots and 1¾@2c in small quantities; Wissahickon 1½@1¾c; old factory 1½@1¾c; Sweetzer 1½@1¾c; Graham 2@2½c.

CHEESE.—The market was firm at the following quotations: Beeson's Fireside at 12 00@ 25; Lumberville at 12 00@ 25; Empire at 12 00@ 50; White pine at 12 00; cadmus plaster $4 10@5 00; land plaster $5 00@5 50.

CRACKERS.—The following are the ruling quotations of the market: Lemon biscuit 10c; ginger snaps, 10c; soda crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 13c; oyster crackers, 7½c.

EGGS.—Unchanged fresh, 18@19c per dozen. It is the quiet prices of eggs that are keeping the dull and there are those who think they will go up. We shall see.

FISH.—We again call attention to the fact that "right weight" fish are in the market, and purchasers would do well to bear in mind that we quote at the highest full weight, *to fish*, not water. We quote as follows: Large shads, No 1, $10 per pair; medium shads, No 1, $8 per pair; small shads, No 1, $6 per pair; No 2 shads, $4 per pair; No 3 shads, $2 per pair; large, $12 00; for half barrels, quarters and halves, for more or less than these quarters, $1 15 per bbl. These rates are for full weights.

FLOUR.—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 9,816 bbls. We are somewhat surprised at the demand there is for flour, the consumption steadily increasing from day to day, and the stocks now brought to this market comes from the states of Indiana and Minnesota; Ohio and Michigan paying little attention to grading. Nothing is coming from Illinois. The great West week we look for new spring wheat flour to make its appearance, and we hope it will have the quality and quantity is said to be superior to any for years. So we may look for cheap flour the coming winter, for here spring flour will not be old enough for family use for at least three weeks. Prices on old Minnesota and Indiana are well sustained, as until the new gets more age, Southern winters are doing well. Penn Mills finery winter, $6 25; choice winter, new, $7 50; family winter, $8 25; choice do, $9; Drifts, Minnesota old, $7 75. There is no change in the prices of other grades of flour.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	240	Corn, sacks	1,190
Oats, sacks	1,703	Rye, sacks	240
Barley, sks	1,207		

The prices of wheat are strictly unchanged. The stock on hand are reported light, the mills being in want of it. Rye, bruised, and unchanged. We quote as follows: Corn at $1 @1 05; new $1 @1 02; prime white oats at 38@39c; mixed, 36@37c; yellow, 36@37c; shelled, mixed 32c. Rye unsold. Barley—market dull and prices not established. Flaxseed—Trade in this line seems very good if we can judge by the activity of our leading merchants. We make no changes in our quotations except to say that prices are firm and rates have advanced materially eastward. The tone of the market for all staples is decidedly strong and as the fall trade promises to be excellent, cannot be expected to be quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs dull at 18c. Butter and cheese steady and in moderate demand. Pork steady at $16 00@16 50. Lard nominal at 7½@8c. Bulk meats quiet at 8@8½c. Bacon quiet at 9½@9¾@10c. Whisky steady at 92c.

GRASS SEED.—Timothy seed in fair demand, ranging at $2 @2 62 ½ for poor, and $2 @2 75 for choice extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton strong at 20¼c. Flour higher; superfine western and State, $5 20@6 00; white wheat extra $5 90@7 60; extra Ohio $6 @6 40. Whisky dull at $1 06@1 06. Wheat—No 3 spring mixed $1 32@1 36; No 2 nominal $1 60. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; new Western mixed, 59@60c; sail, 62@63c. Oats more active; new western, 45@47c; white, 52@53c. Eggs dull at 21@22c. Leather firm at 37@40c. Sugar firm at 8½@9c. Crude petroleum dull; refined 16½c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $17 50. Beef steady at 9@10c. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles firm at 8¾@9c. Lard firm at 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 3.—Cattle.—Receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, 2,230 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,004 head. Market active and a shade lower figures on good cattle, with 50c decline on common stock. Sales for good to choice shipping steers, averaging 1,450 lbs, at $4 87½@5 12½; 120 Ohio steers, averaging 1,311 lbs, at $4 25@5 00; 200 grass steers, averaging 1,211 lbs, at $4 25@4 50; 31 Missouri steers, averaging 1,375 lbs, at $4 25@4 60; 31 Missouri steers, averaging 1,313 lbs, at $4 50@5; 383 Indiana steers, averaging 1,172@1,264 lbs, at $4 25@4 75; 120 Michigan steers, averaging 933 lbs, at $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head. Market opened active, but before noon became dull at 25c off. Yesterday's closing prices. Sales 600 Ohio sheep, averaging 85@90 lbs, at $4 25@5 15; 182 Michigan sheep, averaging 82@3 lbs, at $4 00@4 25; 1,679 Canada lambs, averaging 57 lbs, at $5@5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,500 head. Market continues dull; pens full of grassers; some thirty or forty loads bought at yesterday's range at $4 65 to $5, for choice Illinois grassers $4@4 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The jobbing trade was active to-day and commission agents continued busy. The market for cotton goods is steady and selling prices firm. Bleached cottons and cotton flannels in spirited demand. Medium bleached shirtings in very good request and heated jaconets more active. Prints very brisk. Wool flannels and blankets moving freely. Best grade repellents are sold ahead. Domestic and foreign dress goods in active demand. Wool and worsted shawls brisk.

"Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, September 3.—The excitement in wool continues, and manufacturers are purchasing freely. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, at 50@52c; fine at 53@55c; Michigan fleeces extra and double extra at 50@52c; fine and fine range from 45@50c for medium, extra and fine-combing, Canada and other Western fleeces continue in demand; combing and delaine fleeces continue in demand. All offerings find ready sale at advanced prices, ranging from 50c to 60c for delaine and combing.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Cotton quiet and firm at 19¾c. Flour in fair demand; XXX family $4 25@4 50. Corn firm at 75@80c. Rye firm at 78@80c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs dull at 15c. Butter and cheese steady and in moderate demand. Pork steady at $16 00@16 50. Lard nominal at 7½@7½c. Bulk meats quiet at 8@8½c. Bacon quiet at 9½@9¾@10c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 22; No 2, $1 19¾. Oats dull; No 2, 37c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 48c. Rye steady at 69@71c. Barley steady; No 1, $1 15.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1873—4 P. M.

The money market was further stiffened by the gold clique, and loans were made at 7at per cent. gold, but at final close the rate broke down to 4@5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling weak and lower; sales were made as low as 106¾@106⅞ for sixty days and 107¾@107⅞ for sight.

GOLD

Steady at 115⅞@116, closing at the latter price. Loaning rates were advanced early in the day, and at one time as high as 1-16 was paid for use. In the afternoon the rates were from 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings $100,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm.

U. S. coup, '81	119½	5-20s, '67	118½
5-20s, '65	117½	5-20s, '68	118½
5-20s, '64	116½	10-40s	113
5-20s, '65	118½	Currency 6s	113½
New 5-20s '65	117½		

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	91	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	82¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	81¾	N. Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks irregular, a few prominent shares were active, but the general list was quiet and showed slight changes. Prices were generally weak and drooping, closing firm. Erie opened at 29¾ against 29⅝ at close yesterday, rose to 29¾ and closed at 29⅝. Reports in advance at London this morning were 1 per cent., and this small advance was partially lost, which looks as if the dividend was not satisfactory in England. Wabash sold at 92@93, closing at 92½@93½ regular; and 69¾@70 cash, seven hundred shares were bought in under the rule at 70@70¾. The difference between cash and regular Wabash sales has been a puzzle to Wall street generally, as there is no contest for the election, and stock registered to-day will not be entitled to vote if the laws of Ohio are strictly carried out.

Canton	98	Do preferred	70¾
W. U. Tel. Co	91¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Quicksilver	36¾	Toledo & Wabash	69¾
Adams Express	92	Do preferred	90
Wells, Farro & Co	25	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61¾	Do preferred	37
U. S. Express Co	68	Chicago & Alton	103
Pacific Mail	44½	Do preferred	104
N. Y. Central	104¾	Ohio and Mississippi	30¾
Erie	29¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	84¾
Erie preferred	72	Buring'n and Quincy	94
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem preferred	134	Panama	304
Michigan Central	96¾	Illinois Central	106
R., Ft. W. & C	86¾	Union Pacific	96¾
Rock Island	108	Western Pacific	29¾
Do preferred	81	Union	30¾
Stock Island	30¾	Del. & Lack	100¾
New Jersey Central	102	Hartford & Erie	24¾
St. Paul	30¾	Bankers' Bills	107¾

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Cotton firmer at 18¾c. Flour active; No 1, $7 00. Wheat firm at $1 30@1 35. Corn steady at 54@56c. Rye in demand at 70c. Barley steady at 50@60c. Pork steady at 50 bbl. Bacon easy; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11½c. Lard steady at 8¾@9c. Hams steady at 12½@13c. Whisky active and firmer at $1 02.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 3.—Wheat dull and nothing doing; No 2 Ohio red $1 38@1 39.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Market quiet; refined 16c; crude 15½c; crude 5½c in bulk; in bbls 10½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Monday, Sept. 1	2,700	5,100	2,800	30	...
Tuesday, Sept. 2	2,000	1,200	4,000	45	...
Wednesday, Sept. 3	340	1,500	2,200	60	...
Total	4,040	7,800	9,000	135	...

*Till noon nothing on Yardmaster's book.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Monday, Sept. 1	1,500	3,200	2,000	30	...
Tuesday, Sept. 2	1,500	2,000	2,000	30	...
Wednesday, Sept. 3	340	1,500	2,200	60	...
Total	4,340	10,120	9,200	120	...

Cattle.

There un of cattle this week so far has been fair of through and best of well adapted for cattle intended for sale in this market. The principal part of the offerings are common and low grades of cattle; very few good cattle on sale—in fact to-day they are scarce. The demand was good for common cattle, and buyers being here in force and taking hold freely. Till noon to-day prices ruled about the same as last week, but now buyers are well supplied and trade is slower at prices a shade lower. Good cattle, as above noted, are in light supply, and holders have no difficulty in disposing of stock at an advance of from 25 to 25c ₿ 100 lbs over last week's figures. A drove of 20 good fat steers weighing 1,400 lbs sold this morning at $6 40 ₿ 100 lbs. This we believe is the highest price anything brought. Following are about the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 40; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 50; common light grassers, $3 50 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day fair, and for the week heavy. The market continues dull and slow, with a supply on sale exceeding the demand. However, there is no quotable change in prices since yesterday, and a light run for a short time would improve trade.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime Philadelphia, $4 75 to $4 90; prime light hogs, $4 70 to $4 90; light grassers, $4 25 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep heavy. The quality is rather better than the offerings of last week. The market is slow, with prices about the same as last week for prime grades, and a shade lower on common stuff. Extra sheep are the rates current:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3	2,300	$4 75@5 00	1	1,200	$3 50
14	15,780	3 60@4 40	14	14,000	3 75
14	13,000	3 60@4 00	14	14,000	3 90
13	16,050	3 65@4	1	770	3 00
14	12,250	3 75@4	1	1,780	3 50

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	2,000	$4 70@4 75	1	270	$4 50
47	11,670	4 71@4 80	1	240	4 25
47	11,670	4 80@4 90	1	240	4 50
46	14,650	4 85@4 90	1	21,500	4 75

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
44	3,960	$5 00@5 10	1	13,320	$4 50
23	14,950	4 90@5	1	9,120	5 00
11	4,180	4 90@5	1	49,000	5 00

Wool in Washington County.

There is just now great activity displayed in the local wool market. Until recently the highest prices given could not be quoted above 45c, and generally 10 ranged below that. Now, however, we have ranges from 45 to 50c. It takes a good quality, however, of wool, to bring this price.—*Washington Reporter*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 3, 1873.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 1 spring $1 17@1 17½; No 2, $1 13; No 3 do, $1 07; rejected $1 04@1 05; No 2 nominal $1 06; rejected $1 00@1 02. Corn firm at 40¾@41c; No 2, 40¼@40½c; September reported scarce at 36¾@36¾c. Oats firm at 27¾@27½c cash; sales at 28½c October; white sold at 28¼@28½c; rejected 27½c. Rye dull at 66@67c. Barley nominal at 81@92c. Barley firm and in good demand; No 1 $1 30@1 31; No 2 do, $1 25; rejected $1 15@1 20; No 3, $1 00@1 10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—Mess $15 87½@16 00, according to brand. Lard steady; cash held at 7½c. Sweet pickled hams firm at 9¾@10½c. Dry salted meats quiet but firm; shoulders 8c; short ribs 8¾@8¾c; short clear 9¾@9¾c; sugar cured hams 11½@11¾c. Bulk meats firm; clear ribs and clear sides 10½c; breakfast bacon 11¾@12c. Meat beef steady at $5 75@6 00; at $5 00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed in fair demand, ranging at $2 @2 62 ½ for poor, and $2 @2 75 for choice extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton strong at 20¼c. Flour higher; superfine western and State, $5 20@6 00; white wheat extra $5 90@7 60; extra Ohio $6 @6 40. Whisky dull at $1 06@1 06. Wheat—No 3 spring mixed $1 32@1 36; No 2 nominal $1 60. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; new Western mixed, 59@60c; sail, 62@63c. Oats more active; new western, 45@47c; white, 52@53c. Eggs dull at 21@22c. Leather firm at 37@40c. Sugar firm at 8½@9c. Crude petroleum dull; refined 16½c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $17 50. Beef steady at 9@10c. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles firm at 8¾@9c. Lard firm at 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 3.—Wheat dull; No 1 red held at $1 47. No 2, $1 43. Corn steady at 38@39c. Oats quiet at 29c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., September 3.—Wheat dull; new No 1 Milwaukee at $1 41; old do to arrive at $1 55; prime white Canada $1 80. Corn firm and tending upward at 45@46c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Gaelic	September 4	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	September 4	Liverpool.
Hibernia	September 4	Hamburg.
Spain	September 6	Liverpool.
Atlantic	September 6	Liverpool.
Australia	September 6	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	September 6	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	September 6	Liverpool.
Java	September 10	Liverpool.
Egypt	September 10	Liverpool.
Nevada	September 10	Liverpool.
R. M. Atlee	September 10	Antwerp.
Scotsman	September 10	Antwerp.
Castor	September 10	Rotterdam
City of Dirbtol	September 11	Liverpool.
Frisia	September 11	Hamburg.
Inter Jebesh	September 12	Liverpool.
Parthia	September 13	Liverpool.
Italy	September 13	Liverpool.
Cimbrian	September 13	Cardiff.
Baltic	September 13	Liverpool.
Victoria	September 13	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	September 16	Liverpool.
King Victor	September 16	Gibraltar.
Virginia	September 17	Liverpool.
Canada	September 17	Liverpool.
Manhattan	September 17	Liverpool.
Cuba	September 17	Liverpool.
Westphalia	September 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	September 18	Liverpool.
Minerva	September 20	Liverpool.
Celtic	September 20	Liverpool.
Castalia	September 20	Liverpool.
Europe	September 20	Liverpool.
Samaria	September 20	Liverpool.
Scotia	September 20	Liverpool.
Europe	September 24	Liverpool.
Wyoming	September 24	Liverpool.
Rotterdam	September 24	Rotterdam
Thuringia	September 25	Hamburg.
Egypt	September 27	Liverpool.
Anglia	September 27	Liverpool.
Great Western	September 27	Bristol.
Abyssinia	September 27	Liverpool.

Date of Departure from Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall	September 3	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	September 11	Liverpool.
Ohio	September 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 3, 1873.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 3, 1873.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 86 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 3, 1873.

River four feet nine inches and falling. Express left for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. Weather cloudy and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Cirmack
Geneva	Phillips
Elizabeth	Houghton

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack
Elected	H. M. Adams
Exchange	Shuman

MONONGAHELA—Two feet eleven inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva	West Virginia

THE marks last evening indicated two feet eleven inches and falling. The weather was warm but cool nights and morning.

THE Good Intent Dry Dock Company have libelled the steamer Tahcopan at New Orleans.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is due to-day and is announced for a second trip on Friday at 3 P. M.

THE steamer Exchange for Cincinnati, had to refuse a huge amount of freight. She took all she could carry on the water.

THE steamer Elizabeth was detained yesterday by her machinery becoming deranged. She will be repaired and leave to-day on time all right.

CAPT. Z. CARMACK of the E. Bennett has just returned from an Eastern trip. The Captain looks well and says he enjoyed himself hugely.

THE steamers San Nicolas and the Rapides are up for sale at New Orleans. The latter is 164 tons burthen and 150 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 17-inch cylinders.

THE regular steamer West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, takes her departure this day, 7 A. M., for Brownsville, Geneva and way points. Freights are received at the office of the Wharfboat, foot of Smithfield street

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, September 3, 1873.

	Cents.
Baum, Christ., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Boom, M. L., Port Perry, Pa.	1
Brown, M. B., Rose Point, Pa.	1
Brooks, Mrs. Mary E., Beaver Falls, Pa.	2
Beninger Bros., New York	1
Burres, Thomas J., Castaros, Pa.	3
Central Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., (2)	4
Clark, Captain George W., Brownsville, Pa.	3
Carrico, Mrs., Youngstown, O.	2
Day, E. M., Cleveland, O.	1
Edrinage, Wright & Co., Detroit, Michigan	3
Gatch, A. C., Rose Point, Pa.	1
Haight, Ogden, Etna, Pa.	1
Herbert, Rev. R. J., Marion, Iowa	3
Kennedeck, J. W., Rural Village, Pa.	3
Lowden, James, Carlisle, Pa.	1
Laughlin, Mrs S. E., Calleneyby, Pa.	1
Merz, Martin, Cincinnati, O.	3
Mahoney, D. B., Chicago, Ill.	3
o'Brien, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Patterson, Delmar, N. Robinson, Pa.	3
Perry, Mason & Co., Boston, Mass.	1
Ingmon, Mary A., Beatty, Pa.	3
Schather, L., Cleveland, O.	3
Stumbe, Mrs. Buckhorn, ———	3

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Steamboatmen's Association.

The steamboatmen's Association met yesterday, and elected the following named gentlemen as delegates to the National Central Board of Steam Navigation on the 17th inst: Messrs. W. J. Kountz, J. T. Stockale, R. C. Gray, N. J. Bigley, Simpson Horner, J. A. Blackmore, Madison Bailey and Joseph Watson.

The Coal Question.

It is now stated that the Committe recently appointed by the Coal Exchange, to confer with the few operators in the upper pools who were paying the advance to the miners, have succeeded in inducing them to return to the old prices. It is also stated that some of the latter have resumed work in O'Neal's and in Gumbert & Farrow's works, at the old rates.

The Exposition.

There was to have been a meeting of the Industrial Exposition Association yesterday afternoon, but for some cause or other but very few members put in an appearance. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Meantime the Executive Committee are proceeding with the work of procuring subscriptions to the stock, and they are meeting with very flattering success.

A Dangerous Place.

The attention of the Street Commissioner of the First District is called to the danger to which pedestrians are subject at the new Arthurs building on Sixth street. The side walk is obstructed with piles of lumber placed promiscuously, and at night it is not safe to pass that way. The owner should be instructed that pedestrians have some rights and that a convenience and safe passage must be afforded them.

Meeting of the Nail Association

A meeting of the Nail Association was held yesterday at their rooms on Fourth avenue. There was a very full attendance and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The card of prices was considered at length and discussed at length and $4 37½ was fixed as the rates, for ten-penny nails. This is an advance of about twenty-five cents per keg. It appears from statements made that there is a heavy demand and short supply.

Charges Against an Officer.

Adam Kerr has preferred charges of false imprisonment and assault and battery, before Alderman Johnston, against police officer Garvey. It is alleged that on Monday last, in Lawrenceville, the defendant laid violent hands on and arrested the prosecutor without just cause. Kerr was taken by the officer before Deputy Mayor Nichols, but upon a hearing of the case was dismissed, hence the suits against the officer.

Boy Run Over.

An accident of a serious nature occurred at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon on East street, Allegheny. A colored man named Jim, in the employ of Dr. Mowry, while riding a horse run over a boy named George Snyder, aged five years. The accident is said to have been carelessness of the rider, who, by his action, caused the frightening of the horse, hurried away from the scene, and taking his surpus clothing, could not be found by the officers who were sent to arrest him. The boy, it is feared, is dangerously injured.

The County Valuations.

The assessors of the county will reassemble at the Court House this morning at ten o'clock to arrange, if possible, some method for arriving at a more just and equitable assessment of the taxable property of the county. The present system, or rather utter want of system, is unequal and unjust; and the second draft is needed better. The county assessors should all be on hand and express their views, pro and con. It is only by intelligent discussion that effective can be brought about. If the assessors do not take some adequate action, the people will

Another Soldier Gone.

This afternoon at one o'clock the members of Post 151 G. A. R. and Rising Star Castle, No. 18, Knights of the Mystic Chain, will assemble on the South Side to perform the last sad rites by attending the funeral of their late comrade, George Fowler, a gallant soldier in our late war. *From* the preparations now on hand, we are led to infer that the funeral will be a very imposing affair. The deceased had a large circle of friends who will deeply mourn his demise. The funeral arrangements will be found in another column.

Artificial Teeth Stolen

A man named Curtin was arrested yesterday by officer John Herron, while trying to pawn an old set of artificial teeth. At the Mayor's office he stated that the articles were those of his mother, now dead and although the proceeding was considered rather suspicious he was released. Subsequently Dr. *King*, dentist, complained of losing two sets one an old one left by *Parsons* and the other by *Wardy*. Curtin was rearrested. Neither set were then, however, found on his person and he declined any information. He was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing to-day.

Inspector of Boiler Iron.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, District Judge; Thomas Steel, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, and Captain J. L. Devinney, Supervising Inspector, met yesterday, and decided to recommend Richard W. Armstrong, of Allegheny, for the position of Inspector of Iron for Boiler Plate, as provided under a recent act of Congress. The Inspector is to be appointed by the government, and the recommendation of Mr. Armstrong will be approved. The Inspector will be required to inspect all iron intended for use in the construction of boilers, and no iron can be used for that purpose unless it bears the stamp of the Inspector. For a certain crossing the office of Boiler Inspector for this section of the country also appropriates all iron used for stations, and other boilers shall be of the government standard, so that the appointment of an Inspector of Iron for this district and the Boiler Inspector very materially in his work.

Encampment of the 17th Division.

Thos. F. Gallagher, Major General Commanding the 17th Division N. G. of Pa., has issued the following order:

I. In obedience to the provisions of the 7th section of the act approved April 15th, 1873, for review and inspection of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, the militia Companies of this division, consisting of Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Greene counties) will go into Camp on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, armed and equipped as the law directs, and encamping at the Pittsburgh Fair Grounds.

II. Major James P. Hart, Division Quartermaster, will furnish railway transportation to the troops to and from camp.

III. Captains of companies will be required to present, duly certified, alphabetical muster rolls of their companies, in conformity with the requirements of the said act.

The Death of Patrick Brett

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick Brett, who was crushed under an engine at the head of Seventeenth street, Twelfth ward, the previous evening. The deceased was employed at the bridge works, and Wednesday afternoon went with his wife to visit some friends on the hill above the outer depot. He started down in company with a friend to take the five o'clock train for the city, but missed it and started to walk. An engine approached on the track when the companion of the deceased stepped out of the way. He turned and saw Brett after the latter had been struck by the crushed and fell immediately under the engine, the driving wheel of which passed over his body. The engineer states that he was running at very slow rate of speed, but before it could be stopped one of the driving wheels passed over the prostrate body, causing death in a fearful manner. He survived his injuries only a few hours. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and five children at Girty's run. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of the Executive Committee Yesterday.

The Centennial Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Monongahela House, the chair, Ex-Governor Johnston presiding, and among those present being Hon. John Scott, United States Senator. The members of the Committee for Allegheny county were present, in connection with some of the editors of city papers and business men.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee for Allegheny county will proceed to use their efforts to have Allegheny county respond to the call issued upon her patriotism, by promptly raising the amount assessed upon her for the Centennial Exposition.

"MUSIC IN THE PARK."

A Card from Manager Beamer.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial

The *Chronicle* of yesterday, in reporting the decision of the Allegheny Park Commissioners of my proposition to give instrumental music in the park during next week by the Grenadier Band, states that "the Commissioners were of the opinion that the proposition was a mere advertising scheme on the part of the organization." The organization is wholly gratuitous and unjust. The "Black Crook" is fully able to stand on its own legs, without any blowing except its own merits and the legitimate assault of the fine press. My proposition was not the result of a sincere desire on the part of Mr. MacDonough to inject into the city something toward the summer enjoyment of the people of our two cities, more particularly those of Allegheny, and the thousands of children with whom, at this delightful season of the year, the park is generally thronged. The advertising, of course; but, springing from such a motive, I can but think they ought to be credited to me decidedly in a far less rude and churlish way—especially when it is considered that the same band is playing in the various parks of Philadelphia, and especially the same circumstances, during the present week. Mr. McDonough will, however, be happy to place the services of the band gratuitously at the disposition of any benevolent or charitable society which may chance to be in need of it, or other celebration, on the afternoon of either Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

PITTSBURGH, September 3, 1873.

IN EQUITY.

A Lumber Dealer Seeks to Enjoin an Oil Refinery.

A bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by James Brown, Jr., vs. Wormser, Myers & Co., setting forth that the complainant owns a lot in the Fifteenth ward, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on Railroad street, which he uses for storing lumber; that the defendants are oil refiners, and occupy an adjoining lot; that on the 10th of August last this refinery was destroyed by fire; that defendants now have on their lot tanks containing four thousand barrels of benzine, and six other tanks containing eight thousand barrels of crude oil; that the premises are in a dilapidated state, repairing their works, etc.; that the business of refining is very hazardous, both to life and property, and that owing to the close proximity of the passing trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the numerous fires of the iron works of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Woods, the gas constantly generating, or the refuse of running from the refinery, may ignite at any moment, and destroy the property of the complainant. He therefore asks the Court to enjoin the defendants from proceeding with the repairs to the works, and also from storing crude oil and benzine upon the premises. An answer to the bill will be filed in a few days, when the arguments of counsel will be heard.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.

A Member of the Inquest Goes to a Funeral—The Investigation Postponed Until To-day—Statements of Some of the Witnesses.

The inquest on the body of James H. Wright, who was found mortally injured under the railroad bridge, on Monday morning, was to have met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at the Coroner's office. One of the jurors was absent, and an attachment was placed in the hands of officer Cupples, with instructions to bring the man in. The officer learned that the man had gone to a funeral, and after waiting an hour to ascertain this fact, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until this morning at ten o'clock.

STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES.

There were several witnesses present, from whom the following facts were obtained, in an informal way:

George W. Paul, a stone cutter employed in the stone yard on Duquesne Way, near the bridge, observed the deceased lying in the grass under the bridge, and some twenty feet from the water. He went to him supposing him to be under the influence of liquor, and found that his face was covered with a handkerchief. He removed the covering and asked him what was the matter with him. He said he had a spasm of some kind, but could not tell then how long he had lain in the position, nor where his coat and vest were. He said his neck hurt him, but that he had no use of his body. He also remarked that he supposed they would think he had been struck, but Mr. Paul states that he could detect no signs of liquor. While Mr. P. and several others were talking to Wright, who appeared to be entirely conscious, a boy came running down and said: "John, (Wright) I can get you a hand home if you have half a dollar." The boy seemed to know Wright, and had evidently been with him previous to the discovery by Mr. Paul. The man and Wright was subject to spells, but Wright promptly denied this statement, and said he "had never been in such a scrape before." Paul and his companions then secured the wagon and had the injured man conveyed to his boarding house. When they were lifting him into the wagon he complained that his neck was very sore and remarked that he was badly hurt.

Caroline McQuiston, who lives near the foot of the bridge, was also examined as a witness. She stated that she was awakened at an early hour on Monday morning, having been sick, and that she heard a scuffle and cries of murder, after which she heard persons running. She looked out and saw no one, but could not tell who they were.

Dr. Hamilton, who made a post mortem examination of the body, states that he found the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ broken, from which death would result inevitably. He also found wounds on the head, but the skull was not fractured. He did not find any stabs on the body. At the inquest to-day Dr. Hamilton will give the result of his examination in detail.

From the above statements, it would seem that Wright must have been in a quarrel of some kind. If he had been attacked and robbed he would probably have stated the fact, plainly and unequivocally, instead of making contradictory assertions. The case is one that requires thorough investigation, in order to clear up the mystery.

The body of the deceased was shipped yesterday afternoon for Columbia, Pa., for interment.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Many are puzzled to know how the managers of the Pittsburgh Female College can give such elegant accommodations and the services of so many teachers at such low rates. The buildings are unquestionably among the best, and among the most tastefully fitted up; and the Faculty—twenty-five—equalled in number by few schools in the United States. The charges are scarcely more than those of small country schools, in some instances as low as less than one half those of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Thus the total charges for boarding, light, fully furnished and carpeted room, fuel, church sitting, ten pieces washing each week, tuition in the English course and with music and use of instrument, for a year, cost in the college building three hundred and sixty dollars, while in the institutions referred to the same items cost upwards of eight hundred dollars. And yet these pupils have the benefit of nearly a half million teachers, and, for want of proper accommodations, are obliged to go to Europe. The classes are small classes in the private rooms of the teachers or the pupils. A tuition erected simply for the wants of a family as a residence, made to answer all the demands of both residence and school. Proper rooms for recitations, lavatory, cabinets, &c., &c., all out of the question. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, there are those who will deprive there daughters of the advantage of an institution which has ample facilities, and which, on account of the number of its teachers, can give that division of labor so essential to the highest culture, for the mere sake of sending them away to a place rather to fare worse, and yet imagine they are well served, because they pay treble rates. The masses however soon untangle this—every attempt made to enrich the individual, at the sacrifice of excellence in the school.

But to return to the question propounded on the outset. The reason for the low rates is found in the fact of a cash management of the finances, and the more especially in the fact that every dollar of the income is expended for the interests of the school and patrons. The institution was not established for private gain, but to meet a public want. The grand mind of the managers, and for this they are worthy praise, is to put a finished education of the highest grade within reach of the middle and poorer class of young ladies. We congratulate them on their grand success in combining the best accommodations and facilities with the most reasonable rates. The patronage from among our best citizens, and those of other localities, is unprecedented. The reason why the college is held. We urge all who can to visit the college buildings, now open for the inspection of the public. The next term will commence on September 24th. Call or send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

THE ROBINSON ESTATE.

Division Among the Heirs—The Total Value, $665,000.

The commission appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make partition of the estate of the late Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Allegheny, have about completed their report, which they will present for confirmation in a day or two. The Commissioners are: Alexander Speer, Edward House, John McFadden, John F. Jennings, Samuel Dyer, J. H. McCune, C. P. Cummings and A. F. Matthews.

The entire Robinson estate the Commission fixes at the value of $665,000 the most extensive property that has passed through the hands of the Court for years. The property has been divided into six lots—lot No. 1 being the Monongahela House; the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, representing one and valued at $150,000. The homestead property at the Allegheny end of the Suspension Bridge, divided into two parts, that portion fronting on the river being valued at $75,000, and that in the rear of buildings at $50,000. The row of buildings on Federal street, between River avenue and Isabella street, is valued at $50,000. The property made row on Federal street at $65,000; the brick row at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, at $20,000; the brick row of five dwelling houses on Balkam street, to the rear of Colonel Robinson's house, $25,000; the lots fronting Wood at the corner of Page street and Beaver avenue, at $40,000; the four lots on Monterey avenue, at $20,000 and a lot on the corner of Robinson and Darragh streets, ninety-one feet by fifty-seven feet and seven inches, at $25,000. The heirs to the estate are John D. Robinson, James P. Speer and wife, William H. Shoenberger and child, Mary Robinson, four heirs of Hiram Robinson, and four children and heirs of Alexander F. Robinson, each of whom, or their representatives, are to receive $111,330.

Should the report receive confirmation by the Court the distribution of the estate will be made in the course of a few weeks.

CITY ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Important Business.

A meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. P. Jones in the chair.

The bill of K. Bracken, for the construction of roadway approaches to Wilmot street bridge, two hundred dollars, and for the partial grade of Haket street from Wilmot street to Fifth avenue, three hundred, in all five hundred dollars, was approved and ordered to be placed on the pay roll of the First district.

The assessment for the grading of Bates street was approved; also the assessment for the board walk on Union avenue.

On motion the Engineer was instructed to advertise for proposals for the sewer between Penn and Liberty avenues.

On motion of Mr. Evan Jones, the bond of the city was ordered to be drawn for the opening of Liberty avenue.

The proposal of B. J. Bradley to construct the bridge on Second avenue, at Mill Run, for the sum of $2,900 was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Evan Jones, the Engineer was instructed to prepare a plan and, if necessary, show the amount of masonry needed, and again advertise for proposals for the bridge.

The contract for the bridge over Little's run at Greenfield avenue was awarded to B. J. Bradley for $1,800.

The resolution on the minutes of the previous meeting in regard to the bridge over Mill Run, on Hazlewood avenue, below Second avenue, was rescinded.

The pay rolls for the month of August were approved, as follows:

First District	$ 725 96
Second District	509 07
Third District	2,303 91
Contractors' roll	4,338 80
Total	$8,983 24

On motion, adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, on petition of Roberts & Co., an injunction was ordered to issue against R. P. Arrowsmith.

J. S. Rouge, Sheriff, of Warren county, presented a petition for final discharge. The usual order was made.

In the matter of Henry W. Wall, bankrupt, of Lawrence county, the hearing on the motion for an injunction was fixed for the 17th inst., at Wilmington, and in the meantime no proceedings are to be taken.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

A *nol pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Mader, charged by John Hart with assault and battery.

Jacob Crock was acquitted of the charge of malicious mischief, it being alleged that he destroyed a fence belonging to the estate of Adam Untermantel. The costs were equally divided.

A plea of *nole contendere* was entered by Albert Stehle indicted on oath of Christ. Morgan for alleged assault and battery.

Kyler Oyler was placed on trial for the larceny of a pocket book containing $70, on the 29th of May last, at the Allegheny end of the Suspension Bridge. The prosecutor was committed in May last in a state of intoxication and dicker, Wies American Wright will shake his amorosital from the finger nails. The jury, after hearing the case, recommended Oyler to mercy. Oyler was remanded to jail.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Gingliff, a policeman, alleged to have arrested Samuel Hermman, of the South Side, in June last, without cause, and to have committed an assault upon him, was tried, and a verdict of not guilty rendered—the costs being divided equally.

Charles Denabel was then placed on trial for misdemeanor under the livery act, in injuring a horse which he had hired from Wm. Phillips. On trial.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Another very large crowd attended the performance at the Opera House last evening, of Neil Bunnitine's troupe of mixed clients in "The Prairie Scouts." Everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all. The same play will be repeated to-night, and during the remainder of the week.

Aimee's American Theater.

Both performances here were quite largely attended yesterday, and gave general gratification. This evening the company appear in an entirely new list of songs, dances, gymnastic feats, etc.

Trimble's Varieties.

The entertainments at this theater yesterday afternoon and evening drew big houses. Everything presented was of the very best, and of course received applause. This evening an entire change of bill.

The Academy—Black Crook.

The sale of seats for the performance of the "Black Crook," at the Academy of Music, next week will open at the box-office of that theater at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Church Dedication.

The Presbyterian church of Huntingdon, which has been completed at a great expense, and furnished in elegant style, will be dedicated to the worship of God on Wednesday, the 10th day of September next. Services will commence at half past ten o'clock A. M. Oration by Professor Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., L.L.D., of Allegheny City, Pa. His subject will be "John Knox," and is an oration which he delivered at the Presbyterian Tercentenary meeting in Philadelphia recently, and which is highly spoken of.

PITTSBURGH METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Fortieth Annual Session—Committees Appointed—Routine Business.

The fortieth annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) church, commenced yesterday morning in the Methodist church, on Eighteenth street, South Side, Rev. J. B. Lucas, pastor. Some two hundred delegates were present—one minister and one layman from each charge in the bounds of the Conference.

The Conference was called to order by the President, Rev. H. Palmer, of Pittsburgh, who introduced Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who conducted the religious exercises and addressed the Throne of Grace in a feeling prayer.

The organization was perfected by the appointment of T. H. Colpher and J. H. Hunn as Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

The morning session was almost wholly taken up with the business of organization, receiving of credentials, and the reading of reports and letters from absent members, and other routine business.

A motion was carried that the Conference meet each day of its session at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and adjourn at half-past eleven, and from half-past one o'clock to five in the afternoon.

The rules of order of last year were also adopted to govern the deliberations of this body.

Rev. J. B. Lucas asked leave to hand in his resignation as Treasurer of the Home Extension Fund or appoint an assistant.

The rules were suspended, and upon motion J. F. Dyer was elected Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. Lucas withdrew his resignation.

The conference took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the usual preliminary religious exercises and business, the President reported the following Committees:

Unfinished Business—J. H. Colhour, J. H. Hull, R. Morgan.

Itinerancy and Orders—J. Cowl, J. W. Rutledge, J. M. Jamison, J. J. Brown, W. T. Hazlett.

Boundaries and Necessities—R. H. Sutton, J. Holland, C. F. Jordan, J. F. Scott, J. N. Denison.

Pulpit Service—J. B. Lucas, F. Blood, S. M. Duval.

Finance—J. L. Simpson, Wm. Miller, F. A. Day.

Publishing Interests—John Scott, J. W. Ellis, O. F. Joliff.

Missions—D. Jones, H. Lucas, Wm. Robinson.

Education—J. W. McKeever, S. F. Crowther, W. Dougherty.

Sabbath Schools—J. Gregory, W. J. Roberts, G. W. Kough.

Statistics—W. H. Phipps, D. Colclough, J. Wilkinson.

Temperance—J. H. Hull, C. P. Goodrich, Dr. T. M. Hill.

Obituaries—J. H. Shehan, C. K. Shlwagon, E. Johnston.

Publication of Minutes—J. H. Colhour, J. H. Hull, A. Clark.

Church Extension—G. G. Westfall, W. F. Wilson, J. Dover.

Fraternal Relation—Wm. Collier, J. B. McCormick, J. C. Miller.

To Collect Funds to Publish Minutes and Blanks for Reports—E. A. Brindly, W. J. Roberts, T. F. Scott.

Revs. L. W. Bates, S. B. Southerland of Maryland Annual Conference, J. B. McCormick of Minnesota Annual Conference, were introduced and admitted to honorary membership.

Reports of pastors were resumed. Among the others were Z. Ragan, D. D., U. S. Chaplain at Fort D. A. Russell, reported favorably. He is still at work on duty, and full of good hope. Also a very sympathetic letter from the aged Dr. P. St. Latshly, one of the first ordained ministers of the Conference, now unable to attend the session.

D. R. Helmick was granted a superannuated relation to the Conference on account of age and failing health.

Rev. W. H. Swift, of New York Conference, J. A. Thrapp, of Muskingum Conference, and J. B. Walker, of Ohio Conference, were introduced, and voted hearty welcome. They are here as fraternal ecclesiastical interests of the denomination.

Bros. Dodgeson, of Ohio, and Sipe and Garrett, students at Adrian College, were introduced and voted to honorary seats.

The Conference A. M., was set apart for the election of President, Secretaries and other officers, to serve the ensuing year.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all pastors be required to lift collections for the Church Extension Board, if they can do it, with the approval of their official boards, otherwise they take responsibility of a half collection in February annually, and remit to the treasurer without collection.

Closed with prayer.

Declination of Wm. Swisshelm, Esq.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following letter was handed in to the hands of the Prohibition Executive Committee on the 28th ult.:

PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1873.

To Messrs. W. B. Ross, Col. John Glenn and others—Gentlemen: While duly appreciating the honor done me by the Convention of the 26th inst., in making the nomination of Professor Loomis, I must respectfully decline the nomination. As a member of the Republican party, and having but recently united with it, I do not feel as a candidate, I should not consistently accept a nomination from another and an opposing party, however reluctantly. Commendable is no object might be.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. SWISSHELM.

Runaway on Wylie Street.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening a fine span of horses, the property of John Anderman & Son, livery keepers, ran away on Wylie avenue, near Elm street. They ran down Wylie avenue, and colliding with a vehicle, upset the buggy to which they were attached. Mr. James Anderson and a lady who occupied the buggy were thrown out, but fortunately escaped without much injury. One of the horses, it is said, received a fall that caused the breaking of a leg and will have to be shot. The animal is said to have been valued at $200.

Personal.

The Surveyor General of this State, Colonel R. B. Fenth, was at the Monongahela House yesterday afternoon, on his way to the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is on a tour of inspection to the various posts of the Grand Army throughout the State, and will visit the various soldiers' orphan schools before his return to the state capital. Last evening he visited Post 151, G. A. R., on the South Side, and was received with appropriate honors. This morning he left for Bowling Green, West Virginia, on business pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE rain last night was refreshing.

THE Forbes street opening beyond Soho is progressing.

JASPER GILES was sent to the Workhouse yesterday, by the Mayor, for thirty days.

THE new school building in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, was dedicated on Monday evening last.

MR. GEO. W. BACKOFEN, the well known stationer and German book seller, has taken a trip East.

WHOOPING cough and scarlatina are the diseases prevailing among the children in the Sixth ward.

JOSEPH SEWELL, colored, was yesterday committed for trial for the larceny of $18 from Anthony Hooge.

WILLIAM KOCHER is charged before Mayor Blackmore with abusing a frail damsel named Eva Howard.

ANDREW SCHUTER, of the South Side, was yesterday duly committed to jail, to await trial for the charge of desertion.

A CHIMNEY took fire on Gibbon street, Sixth ward, yesterday, and occasioned an alarm. There was no need of the engine.

JOHN DAILEY, for flourishing a knife about his wife's face, was sent to the Workhouse for six months, by Mayor Callow.

THE South side graded school teachers will meet on Monday afternoon at the Birmingham school building for instruction in drawing.

AN alleged rape occurred in Soho, from the South side, but as it appears to be of a doubtful character, we refrain from giving it credence.

IT is said that the match game of base ball between the Enterprise and Iron City clubs will come off at Friendship Park, on Saturday next.

WILLIAM CLINTON, aged ten years, residing on Avenue, East End, fell from the second story window of his house Tuesday evening, and was very seriously injured.

MESSRS. BARTON & KENNEY are getting along rapidly in the work of laying the Miller (wooden) pavement on Fifth avenue. The work of filling up over the culvert at Soho has been commenced.

GEORGE PETRIE, ten years of age, is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith with assault and battery on oath of Frederick Miller. The assault is alleged to have been committed on a son of defendant.

JAMES KELLY, aged eight years, whose parents reside on West Jefferson street, Allegheny, had a leg badly crushed at the Outer Depot, Wednesday, while getting off a train of cars. The limb was amputated by Dr. Buchanan.

A GERMAN, name unknown, complained at the Allegheny Mayor's office last evening that he had been beaten and robbed shortly before nine o'clock in the evening near the river bank. Details so far as could be learned from him he hailed from Chicago.

SAMUEL BECKER, who has been boarding of late in East Liberty, was run over by a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, and had his leg crushed so badly that it he was afraid of losing and employment, he was sent to the Poor Farm.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the residence of Mr. Peter Bates, back of Pennsylvania avenue and between Manhattan and Fulton streets, Allegheny. An alarm was rung from 14 brought the Good Will Engine Company, and the flames were extinguished by the Hook and Ladder.

THE City Solicitor of Altoona has reported favorably to the payment of the reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of Pittsburgh thieves, and the arrest of E. C. Hill, *alias* Myers, the self-confessed incendiary in the Hollidaysburg Scheme, the Widow's Paternity. Action in the premises was deferred by Council.

It is considered likely that opposition will be taken in Councils against the further appointment of Boards of Commissioners for Street Improvements under the Penn avenue act. It is claimed, and no doubt truly, that this mode is much more expensive and tedious than where the work is done under the charge of city officers.

JOSEPH MCGARVEY finding his wife somewhat under the influence of liquor, and perhaps for other reasons, assaulted and beat her yesterday. She complained before the Mayor and exhibited the bruises that he had inflicted upon her. Joseph was arrested and now awaits the action of the Mayor in the matter.

THE Committee of Allegheny Councils on Fire Engines and Hose held a meeting last evening, and passed the pay roll for the month of August, amounting to $2,612. A few bills were also passed upon. Mr. White, clerk, was instructed to communicate with Messrs. Gamewell & Co., of New York, and ask a reduction in their bill.

A MAN named Spring, a resident of Braddocks, and employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was shot on Saturday evening at Wilkinsburg, by a man named Hugh Gallagher. The attack was entirely unprovoked. Dr. Lowman, of Johnstown, extracted the ball, which entered the right thigh. Spring died after which the injured man was removed to his home.

WRIGHT—not little Japanese "All Right"—but the prince of good fellows, Wright, the handsome accountant of the Iron City College, is leaving in accountant of the Iron City College, is leaving in the early autumn for Scranton and dicker. Wies American Wright will shake his amorosital from the finger nails. The jury, after hearing the case, among the Corry fair, and play the gallant among the belles of "Boseboro' generally.

A MAN named Fisher, a resident of Braddocks, was arrested on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was shot on Saturday evening at Wilkinsburg, by a man named Hugh Gallagher. The attack was entirely unprovoked. Dr. Lowman, of Johnstown, extracted the ball, which entered the right thigh. Spring died after which the injured man was removed to his home.

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ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

A small boy, son of E. B. Wilson of Cassville, Huntingdon county, spilt some coal oil on his arm some two weeks ago, and supposing he could burn it off as he had seen the oil burned off a board without injury, applied a match to his arm. The consequence is he has been lying in a very precarious situation ever since, and great fears are entertained lest he may lose his arm, or even his life.

Specimens of the iron ore taken from the mountains in Cameron county have been analyzed, and found to contain forty-five per cent. of pure iron.

The Warren County Teachers' Institute will meet in Warren September 29th, and close October 3d.

It is expected that the Parker and Karnes City Railroad, will be in running order by the 1st of December.

The Cambria county Grand Jury found a true bill in the libel case of Joseph S. Strayer against the Campbells of the Johnstown *Voice*. The case came up for trial yesterday.

Ground will be broken immediately for the proposed new furnace at Tyrone—probably this week.

Mr. Salmon Bush, one of the pioneer merchants of Oil City, died very suddenly on Tuesday morning, in Chicago, where he was visiting his brother.

The Imperial Refining Company of Oil City offer a reward offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the assassin who shot William Sood at Siverly ville, on Monday.

A vein of iron ore has been opened on the farm of Mr. William Knight, in Easttown, Chester county. The works have been in operation only a short time, but have succeeded in getting out about five hundred tons of ore. The ore is of good quality, and there is every indication that the vein is a very extensive one.

The Sunbury and Lew